The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,441.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Five-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage..... " 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... " 16 0
" including postage..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 6 0
" including postage..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship MAHRATTA. 742 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on the 18th January 1870, at noon.

Jan. 1870 | Jan. 1870

Leave Bombay		Leave Galle	
" Ratnagherry	19	" Nagapatam	28
" Vingorla	19	" Madras	31
" Carwar	20		February
" Mangalore	21	" Coconada	2
" Cannanore	22	" Vizagapatam	3
" Calicut	23	" Rimlipatam	4
" Beypore	22	" Gopalpore	4
" Cochin	23	" False Point	5
" Tuticorin	25	Arrive Calcutta	6
" Colombo	25		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

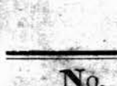
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bandeel, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

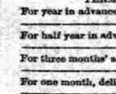
The steam ship BUSHEER. 795 tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on the 24th January 1870 at noon.

Up.		Jan.	Down.		Feb.
Leave Bombay		24	Leave Bussorah		11
" Kurrachee		28	" Fao		14
" Guadur		29	" Bushire		15
" Muscat	Feb	1	" Lingu		17
" Bunder Abbas		3	" Bunder Abbas		19
" Lingu		4	" Muscat		21
" Bushire		7	" Guadur		23
" Fao		8	" Kurrachee		25
Arrive Bussorah		9	Arrive Bombay		29

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



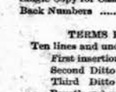
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail about 15th proximo.)



THE new iron steamer DANUBE. 950 tons net register, Charles Mark, Commander, will sail as above.

The draft of this Vessel, when fully laden, is less than 15 feet, and she has already made the passage through the Canal without grounding. Should it be necessary to break bulk, in passing through the Canal on this voyage, a reduction will be made in the rate of Freight. For Freight or Charter apply to

Bombay, 12th Jan. 1870. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

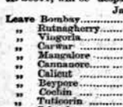
STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PILOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Uujnwell,		Malwan,	
Ratnaghurry,		Vingorla,	
Jeytapoor,		Goa,	Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.



STEAMER TILLY, Captain Hansa, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 10 A.M., for CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at Diu, Veravul, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Dwarka. For Freight or Passage apply to

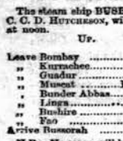
NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 17th January, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship EUROPE, 1,500 tons, Captain Rolazo, will be despatched from Bombay about the 31st January, and will be followed, at monthly intervals, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 18th December, 1869.

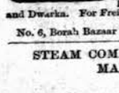
FREIGHT FOR KURRACHEE.

SHIP EAST, for Kurrachee, will SAIL on or before the 25th INSTANT if sufficient encouragement offer. Will take Freight.—Apply to MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Apollo Street.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent for the Ship East.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail by the end of February 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)



MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, Duncan, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

JITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s.	Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34.,	of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th January.

The following Steamer will be despatched on MONDAY the 14th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with Straps,
2	" Under Vests.	1	Mand.
2	" Linen Collars,	1	Inverness Cape.
1	" Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	" Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	" Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	" Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat,
1	" White Cambric.	1	Carriage Rug.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arriving from England, and using *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of the following TIMBER, viz., 72 Squares, 12 Posts, and 743 Boards and Scantlings, shipped per SARAH, at Maulmein, by Ezra Cohen, are hereby informed that the same is now landed, and that some of the logs have already been discharged and are now laying alongside the ship. Failing boats being sent off immediately the whole of the above Timber will be landed without further notice, at Consignees' risk and expense.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 12th January 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 22nd January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. COLUMBIAN, (2,180 tons, and 500 H. P.,) Captain George Hyde, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 21st instant.

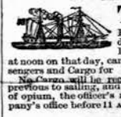
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
17th January 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 21st January, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Andaman Islands.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 19th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
17th January 1870.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The S. S. BEHAR, from Suez, has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
S. S. POONAH, from Southampton, 18th December.
" MASSILIA, from Marseilles, 25th December.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
" BANGALORE, from Southampton, 11th December.
" PERSIAN, from Liverpool, 14th December.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 17th January 1870.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship ARDGOWAN, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Kerr with at further intimation at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 17th January 1870.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY, will BE HELD in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of January, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely—

To consider what steps shall be taken by the Corporation to welcome His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, January, 1870.

WANTED, for one month, a EUROPEAN CORRESPONDING CLERK.—Apply personally to D. S. KEMP & Co.,
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR SALE or CHARTER.—PARTIES wishing to BUY or CHARTER the Ship BERWICKSHIRE, 1,114 tons, now lying at anchor in the Bombay Harbour, are requested to apply for particulars to the undersigned, at 57 Modee Street, Fort.

CURSONDASS NENSEE,
Agent for the Owner of the Ship Berwickshire.

Bombay, 17th January 1870.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, the following CLARETS, in good order, shipped by Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons, from Bordeaux :—

Dinner Claret	at Rs. 14 per dozen, in quarts.		
Breakfast do.	"	10	" LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 12th January 1870.

I HAVE THIS DAY purchased from BHUGWANTRAO DWARKANATH, Photographer, all the Stock-in-Trade, Plant, Machinery, belonging to his Photographic Establishment, situated in Girgaum, and his Interest and Ownership CEASES from THIS DAY.

KESHRINATH RAMCHUNDRA.

Bombay, 11th January 1870.

WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPERS

JUST RECEIVED.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
THICK "Rough" Imperial, per sheet as. 8, per quire	8 0	9 0
THICK "Seamless" Imperial, per sheet as. 12, per quire	13 8	15 0
EXTRA THICK "Rough" Imperial, per sheet as. 12, per quire	13 8	15 0
DOUBLE THICK "Not" Imperial, per sheet Rs. 1, per quire	18 0	21 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET, FORT,
Corner of Clare and Bellasis Roads, Byculla.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available at Fort or Byculla Office.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders per Telegraph must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCOS on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, and Corner of Clare and Bellasis Roads, Byculla.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards at 1c. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, and corner of Clare and Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Kerosene Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long.

100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,705 lbs. ..... Rs. 18 per cwt.

Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs. ..... " 100 each.

Do. " 800 " ..... " 90 "

American Union Scales ..... " 30 "

Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs. ..... " 12 "

Do. 4 " ..... " 8 "

Post-office Scales, 1 oz. ..... " 3 "

Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins ..... " 6 per doz.

Do. Oysters, " ..... " 6 "

Condensed Milk ..... " 12 "

American Cheese ..... " 1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE or CHARTER the ship THAMES, 879 Tons Register, A 1 at Lloyds.—For particulars apply to the Captain at his Dubash's, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, or Patent Slip, Mazagon.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited. (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company WILL BE HELD at the Office, in Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., to receive the Accounts made up to 30th November 1869, in terms of Clause 155 of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866. JAMES RANKEN,
For Self and co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 17th January 1870.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from THURSDAY the 20th to THURSDAY the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS & MUSIC PER S. S. BEHAR.

Punch's Almanack for 1870	Rs. 0 8
Jerrold's Cent per Cent	3 4
Rose's Story of a Honeymoon	3 4
Prince Ubbely Bubble's Story Book	2 14
Realmah. Cheap Edition	2 4
Hugh's Alfred the Great	2 8
Bulwer's Historical Characters. Cheap Edition	3 8
Leech's Pictures of Life and Character, 5th series	7 8
Guillemin's The Sun	4 12
Kingsley's Madam How and Lady Why	4 12
Wilson & Canfield's Women of Character	4 12
The Chamisso Pig of England	2 4
Wigram's Wonderful Tales in Rhyme	3 4
Hopwood & Crew's New Yhelp Books	0 10
Tennyson's The Holy Grail, &c	4 0
The Comic Album	2 8
Macnamara's Treatise on Asiatic Cholera	10 0
Smith's Modern Tactics of the Three Arms	8 0
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine. Vol. I	5 0
Young Englishwoman's Magazine. Vols. 2 & 3	5 0
Stowe's Old Town Folk. Cheap Edition	0 5
Shifts of Camp Life, No. 14	1 12
Clarissa Harlowe	1 4
Convent Life	1 4
Drawing Room Music Book, 4 vols.	17 0
Ferguson's Electricity	2 4
Last Days of Pompeii	1 4

NEW SONGS and MUSIC

Crown Diamonds, for Piano, Boosey's Cabinet, No. 127	0 10
Songs—Act on the Square, Girls	1 8
" Purely a Matter of Taste	1 8
" As long as the World goes Round	1 8
New Galop—Spell	2 0
" Quadrille—Bouquet	2 0
" Arrival	2 0
" Lancers—Coote's Favourite	2 0
" Waltz—Song of the Period	2 0
" Medley of the Ball	2 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Cartes de Visite, Berlin ..... each	1 0
Do Royal Families ..... "	1 0
Smith's Crest Packets ..... per packet	0 12
" Packets Postage Stamps	1 0

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 18th January 1870.

AUCTION SALE of JEWELLERY.—On SATURDAY, the 22nd January, at 2 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms in Hummum Street, No. 9, the under entioned JEWELLERY, by order of JETH. BHUNA, the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor :—

4 Brilliant Ruby Hoop Rings
4 ditto Emerald Hoop Rings
1 Pearl ditto
1 Brilliant Ring
1 ditto Hoop Ring
1 Emerald Ring
3 ditto and Ruby Hoop Rings
3 Emerald Hoop Rings
3 Pearl and Ruby Rings
3 ditto and Emerald Rings
3 Garnet and Ruby Rings
11 Ruby Hoop Rings
2 Topaz and Ruby Hoop Rings
1 Ultramarine Hoop Rings
1 Malakite and Ruby Hoop Ring
2 Pearl Rings
2 Pairs of Pearl Ear-rings
2 ditto Ultramarine ditto
2 ditto Malakite ditto
2 ditto Plain Gold ditto
2 ditto Stone ditto
1 Pair of Gold Bracelets
1 ditto and Enamelled called Nuv Ruttun
1 Pearl Topaz and Garnet Gold Brooches
1 Enamelled Gold Brooch
1 Pearl Nose Ring
1 Gold Albert Guard
3 Gold Sleeve Buttons
14 Gold Rings (children's)
1 Pair of Ear-rings called Curunfull
1 Neck Ornament
And other articles consisting of a
Few Hyderabad Carpets
Do. Enamelled Leather Carpet Bags
Do. Chubb's Cash Boxes, 10, 12 and 20 inches
2 China Gold Lady's Chains
1 Bri liant Rose Ring
1 Pearl Nose Ring
1 China Necklace (chundunhar)
1 Double-face Gold Watch by Jones
A few Gold and Silver Watches and other Ornaments
A Deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

NOTICES.

ANY PERSON having a CLAIM against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Surgeon Major JOHN PIRIE, M.D., Bombay Establishment, is requested to inform the undersigned within one month from this date.

H. STANLEY, Colonel,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 10th January 1870.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—J. & W. WATSON & Co. have from this date marked all their GOODS in plain figures, the LOWEST NETT CASH PRICES. An addition of Two Annas per Rupee will be charged upon all Goods entered in their books, which will be deducted if paid for within the month.

12th January 1870.

ROBERT GREY & Co., SHIP-BUILDERS and OWNERS of the PATENT SLIP and DRY DOCK, MOULMEIN, BRITISH BURMAH.—The SLIP is one of the largest size. Ships and Steamers up to 1,200 tons burthen can be thoroughly repaired and examined on it.

The Dry Dock is capable of taking in Steamers of 300 feet in length. Repairs of all descriptions to both iron and wooden ships made under European superintendence by experienced workmen.

Charges made on the Calcutta scale for work and material, except Teakwood, which we supply at 25 per cent. below Calcutta rates.

ROBERT GREY & Co.

September, 1869.

BOMBAY ALEXANDRA INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having CLAIMS against the abovementioned Company are required to forward the same to Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq., or Vurjeevandass Madhowdass, Esq., two of the members of the Committee of Shareholders of the Company, on or before the 31st day of January 1870. Immediately after that date the remaining Assets of the Company will be distributed without reference to any claims subsequently preferred.

DALLAS & Co.,
Solicitors for the Committee of Shareholders of the Company.

Bombay, 8th December 1869.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

WITH reference to the Notice under date the 19th of August 1869, that premia payable at the Branch will still continue to be received by the undersigned on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but that such premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should no confirmation or arrangements with another Company be not carried out,"

NOTICE is hereby given, that Vice-Chancellor James, upon the application of the Official Liquidators, has extended the time within which the Policy-holders of the Albert Life Assurance Company who may have paid their premiums since the 14th of August last, may elect to have such premiums returned to them in full from the 1st of January to the 30th of March next.

D. McL. SLATER,
For Official Liquidators.

Bombay, 1st January 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.—RENEWAL PREMIUMS will continue to be received by the undersigned on behalf of the Official Liquidators upon the condition that the respective persons paying the same may on or before the 31st of March next, by notice in writing given to the Official Liquidators of the Company, elect to have such Premiums returned in full.

D. McL. SLATER,
For Official Liquidators.

Bombay, January, 1870.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an arrangement has been made by the Committee of the Shareholders of the Agra and Masterman's Bank Limited, under which the Agra Bank Limited, have agreed to take over the interest of Shareholders in the surplus assets of the former Bank, at the rate of 24 Rs. per share by an immediate cash payment, which will be open for the acceptance of Shareholders resident in India up to and including the 28th February next. Shareholders of the Agra and Masterman's Bank Limited, residing in this Presidency, desirous of availing themselves of the above arrangement, are requested to communicate with the undersigned on or before the 28th February next.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager Bombay Branch.

14th January 1870.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY commenced BUSINESS at No. 22 Apollo Street, as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, and have been appointed SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA for

Messrs. PLATT BROTHERS & Co., Machinists, Oldham.
Messrs. HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, &c., Bolton.
Messrs. DANIEL ADAMSON & Co., Boiler Makers, &c., Newton.
Messrs. MAYBURY, MATTHEWS & Co., Hoop Iron Makers, Manchester.
Messrs. SYBRY, SEARLES & Co., Cannon Steel Works, Sheffield.

and are now prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS for every description of COTTON MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS and MILL STORES.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1870.

GOVERNMENT FEMALE NORMAL COLLEGE.—In connection with the above Establishment a YOUNG LADIES' MODEL SCHOOL will be OPENED on MONDAY, the 17th, 1870, in which a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches of a thoroughly sound and liberal Education will be given on the most recent and scientific principles—

The course of instruction comprises :—

English Grammar and Composition.		
Gujerathi	do.	do.
Marathi	do.	do.
Latin	do.	do.
French	do.	do.
German	do.	do.

Writing and Arithmetic.
History—English, Indian, Persian, Roman and Grecian.
Elocution.
Natural Philosophy and Common Science.
Algebra and Euclid.
Geography—Political and Physical.
Use of the Globes and Map-drawing.
Drawing—Free-hand, Perspective, Model, Landscape and Figure-drawing
Music—Vocal and Instrumental.
Needlework—Ornamental and Plain.

Full particulars as to terms, &c., can be obtained from

MISS RICHMOND,
Lady Superintendent, Normal College.

Sonapore Street, Bombay, 11th Jan. 1870.

NOTICES.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE FOR LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, LANDING and CLEARING, COMMISSION, &c., &c.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO,
No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

N.B.—Orders attended to promptly. Sufficient security furnished. Terms exceedingly moderate.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEMPORARY CLOSING OF THE ABUA BRIDGE NEAR KHUNDWA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that for two or three days, commencing on the 19th instant, the ABUA BRIDGE, a short distance south of Khundwa, will be undergoing alterations, and will therefore be CLOSED.

Traffic will be booked as usual, but Passengers will have to alight at the Bridge. The best arrangements which are possible will be made to prevent inconvenience to them.

The public are also informed that some two or three days delay must be expected in the transmission of goods which have to pass over this Bridge, and that goods will only be accepted no this understanding.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th January 1870.

BOUCHARDAT'S GLUTEN BREAD and GLUTEN BISCUITS,

absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists.

BICYCLES.—D. S. KEMP & Co. BEG to to ANNOUNCE that they are prepared to REGISTER ORDERS for these Instruments; having been in communication with the best Manufacturer in Europe, and being about to import a selected number.

Correspondents are requested to state their height and weight and the limit of price they wish to give. The very best Bicycle without ornament or extras, can be had for Rs. 220, but they may cost less. D. S. K. & Co. will register orders at as low a limit as Correspondents may wish, but they need scarcely say that rapidity with which the art of using the machine is acquired, and the comfort in riding it depends in great measure on the excellence of its manufacture.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

These Chests are made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1863.)

GOA POWDER,
MENTIONED IN THE UNITED INDIA PHARMACOPŒIA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering on this coast; all classes, European and Native, can prove its efficacy of 42 years.

Goa Powder ..... 12 as. per phial.
" solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acido Sal.) ..... 12 as.

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have NOW RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld), ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journ

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
7,500,000	100	all	10p.ct.	Agra Bank	120
1,250,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,250
150,000	500	all	9 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	615
1,10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Rss. Issue	175
1 6,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,500
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	330
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
81,000	250	125	6 do.	National Bank of India	135
200,000	450	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	449

LAND COMPANIES.

1 4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,465
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	985
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	605
8,000	150	all	Nil	Fcore Land & Pier Co. Ld	160
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	970
8,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	255

CALCUTTA.—12TH JANUARY, 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents., in sums of Rs. 20,000 to 5,000, at Rs. 95-0 or 5 discount.

5 per cents. of 1856-57, at Rs. 10,000 to 2,000, at Rs. 108-10 and small pieces at Rs. 108-12, to 108-14.

5½ per cents, in small amounts, at Rs. 113-2.

In shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,450

National Bank shares, at Rs. 133½.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 17.

Switzer, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, on medical certificate, from Dera Gazee Khan.

Walker, Major, Royal Horse Artillery, on medical certificate, from Meean Meer.

Allardyce, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.

Mackenzie, Ensign, 41st Regiment, to join, from Malta.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 17.

Dunsterville, Colonel, Commissary General of the Army, on duty, to Guzerat.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 12th Jan. 1870.

Leave of absence has been granted as under :—

Captain R A Stevenson, 18th Brigade R A, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Captain J H Fawcett, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, to England, overland, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant E Teale, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, to Bombay, 30 days, from date of departure, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Ensign H H Yarde, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, to Bombay, 30 days, from date of departure, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Lieutenant A Innes, 1st Battalion 3rd Foot, to England, overland, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Captain J O Johnson, 2nd Battalion 12th Foot, to England, overland, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant C F Barnardiston, 25th Foot (2nd Battalion), to England, overland, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Brevet-Colonel G C Vialls, 86th Foot, to England, overland, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Surgeon W M Skues, M D, 109th Foot, to England, overland, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff-Surgeon S H Halahan, British Medical Service, to England, overland, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon J R Croker, to Mahableshwur, from the 15th January to the 13th February 1870, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Owen, officiating second squadron subaltern Poona Horse, has been appointed to command the Aden troop.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort Saint George Gazette*, Jan. 11.)

Mr. A. L. Lister, Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, six months' leave.

Mr. E. S. Atkinson, Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, for two months, in extension of previous leave.

Mr. E. B Foord, Civil and Session Judge of Chingleput, to accept leave for one year, to proceed to Europe on furlough with subsidiary leave.

Mr. Robertson John Melville, to officiate as Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, during the employment of Mr. Minchin on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Joseph Charles Hughesdon, to officiate as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nellore, during the absence of Mr. C. Powell on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. George Banbury, to act as Director of Revenue Settlement, during the absence of Mr. R. E. Master on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. William Molle Cadell, to act as Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, during the employment of Mr. Banbury on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. George Arthur Parker, to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot.

Mr. Frederick Augustus Nicholson, to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore.

Mr. Charles Raymond Pelly, to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Tanjore, but to act as Civil and Session Judge of Tranquebar, during the absence of Mr. R. G. Clarke on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. George Robinson Sharpe, to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Calicut.

Mr. Francis Culling Carr, to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Calicut, during the absence of Mr. Sharpe on leave, or until further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court, of Mr. Thomas Weir to be Deputy Registrar of the High Court in its Appellate Jurisdiction.

The privilege leave granted to the Reverend J. W. Wynch, Chaplain of Mysore, in the Fort St. George Gazette of the 28th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

The services of Colonel C. V. Wilkinson, R.E., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Colonel Sir Alfred Thomas Wilde, K.C B., C.S.I., of the Staff Corps, Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty, to be Secretary to Government in the Military Department, from the 2nd January 1870, vice Major General H. Marshall, who vacates on succeeding to Colonel's allowances.

Colonel W. K. Worster, of the Royal Madras Artillery, Barrack Master, Presidency, is granted privilege leave of absence for 60 days from the 21st January 1870, or date of departure. Lieut-Colonel G. Baldock, of the Staff Corps, Staff Officer, Fort St. George, will without prejudice to his own duties conduct those of Col. Worster, during the absence and on the responsibility of the later officer.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Lieut.-Gen. F. Straton, on furlough, and to embark from Bombay.

Lieut-Col. W. S Kenny, Staff Corps, officiating 2nd in command and Wing Officer 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, on furlough for six months, and to embark from Madras.

Assistant Surgeon J. Dougall, in medical charge of the 38th Regiment Native Infantry, on furlough for two years, and to embark from Bombay.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major Henry Manning Elliott, having completed 26 years' service, to be Lieutenant-Colonel from the 1st January 1870.

Captain (Brevet Major) John William Willoughby Osborne, C.B., having completed 20 years' service, to be Major from the 1st January 1870.

Lieutenants Thomas James Cotton, Montague Protheroe, Francis Middlecoat and Edward MacDonald Stevenson, to be Captains from the 4th January 1870, having completed 12 years' service.

Her Majesty's 79th Regiment (Highlanders) is brought on the strength of the Madras Establishment from the 18th January 1870, the date of its arrival at Kamptee.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Ardgowan	Kerr	Liverpool, Oct. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Winslow	Taillade	Rangoon.
	City of Madras	Murray	Calcutta.
	M. E. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Coast and Goa.
	Sir J. F. Carnac (s)	Gutzslar	Coast.
	Comorin (s)	Turner	Kurrachee.

The brig Futtay Sallam, Nacoda, to Mozambique, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Dasheer, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

Steamer Travancore, to China.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of January 12th has the following :—

Particulars of vessels previously announced—Ships Colombo, [B], A McMillan, Liverpool 4th October ; and Lady Egedia, [B], Thomas McNabie, London 8th September, touched at Gravesend 17th September.

DEPARTURES—Steamers Godavery and Arabia.

Passenger per Ship Colombo—Dr W Holman.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL—January 12th, Lona, ——, Cardiff.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on January 15.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	361	inches.
Temperature of the Air	73·1	,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·3	,,
Dew Point	61·1	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·665	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·2	,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following days	79·7	,,
Minimum do. do.	66·8	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind	N, NE, ENE, NW, N.	
Movement in 24 hours	222	miles.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

SOLE LESSEE ..... MR. DAVE CARSON.

SCIENTIFIC WONDERS.

WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY, 19TH & 21ST JAN.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S MARVELLOUS ENTERTAINMENT!

EXTRAORDINARY AMUSEMENT.

ELECTRICITY, MAGNETISM, PNEUMATICS, OPTICS, and MECHANICS.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL

(The Eminent Electrician and Electro-Biologist, who has had the honour of appearing before large audiences in all parts of the world) will give two Entertainments in Bombay, comprising a series of

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS,

Treated in a popular manner, so as to excite both Wonder and Laughter.

At the close of the first part of the evening's amusement there will be an intermission of fifteen minutes during the removal of apparatus.

THE ENTERTAINMENT WILL CONCLUDE WITH

STARTLING AND LAUGHABLE EXPERIMENTS IN

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY,

So favourably received on the occasion of Professor BUSHELL'S former visit to Bombay.

The singular characteristic features of Professor BUSHELL'S unsurpassed power will be demonstrated upon Gentlemen who voluntarily offer themselves. The great practical experience he has had during his tour round the world enables him to practise with amazing power and certainty, giving him a great advantage over his predecessors, leaving no doubt on the mind of the spectator of the genuineness of the apparently

SUPERNATURAL PHENOMENA.

His Experiments, which comprise all the improvements in this astounding science, invariably create the warmest excitement, and elicit the loudest applause ; for they not only

PUZZLE AND BEWILDER

Ordinary audiences, but strike Philosophers with

ADMIRATION AND ASTONISHMENT

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 5 | Upper Circle ..... Rs. 2
Stalls ..... ,, 3 | Pit ..... ,, 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-0. Performance to commence at 8-45 P.M.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

SOLE LESSEE ..... MR. DAVE CARSON.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 5 | Upper Circle ..... Rs. 2
Stalls ..... ,, 3 | Pit ..... ,, 1

GRAND MINSTREL AND BURLESQUE NIGHT.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

FIRST TIME THIS SEASON OF

DAVE CARSON AS THE

BENGALEE BABOO.

FIRST TIME OF THE GORGEOUS BURLESQUE OF

CINDERELLA,

IN WHICH THE WHOLE OF THE DRAMATIC COMPANY WILL APPEAR.

MONS. SEMELADIS & MRS. DAVE CARSON IN CHOICE SELECTIONS FROM EMINENT COMPOSERS.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS IN AN ORIGINAL

ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed the next ASSEMBLY will take place on THURSDAY, the 20th January, at the house on Malabar Hill lately occupied by Mr. Pigott, kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee by Mr. Kessowjee Naik.

H. J. STOCK, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

Marine Lines, 14th January 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JOHNS—January 13th, at Patroe, Ahmedabad district, Nannie Bloomfield, wife of G. H. Johns, C.S.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

ST. JOHN—January 5th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of B. C. St. John, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

OTTLEY—PROUDFOOT—January 12th, at All Saints Church, Trumulgherry, by the Rev. D. G. Clark, assisted by the Rev. A. Bartlett, Captain Richard Ottley, Adjutant 2nd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, to Fanny, daughter of Major G. Proudfoot, Military Secretary to His Highness the Nizam's Government.

DEATH.

WICKHAM—January 10th, at Bangalore, Henry Wickham, Esq., Superintendent of Government Telegraphs.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1870.

CHIEF JUSTICE COCKBURN has long been famous for the skill and impartiality he invariably displays in stating to a jury the law and the facts brought out in evidence ; but probably he never surpassed his "summing up" in the Overend and Gurney trial. It is an oration which deserves all the eulogy bestowed upon it. The men must be rare, who after hearing it, or reading it, would hesitate to acquit the accused, and we have no doubt that a large portion of the ebullition of feeling which makes the announcement of the verdict memorable in legal annals was caused by the lucid statement of the Chief Justice and the sustained and appropriate burst of eloquence with which it closed. In clearness of arrangement, in accuracy of language, in fine discrimination, in bold and simple phrases used to set forth the law, in the analysis of motives, in the grouping of facts, this summing up is worthy of a place amongst the most complete examples of judicial exposition on record.

But the interest it excites and the weight it carries are not confined solely or principally to the form, to what we may call its artistic merits ; the facts so broadly and effectively stated, and the lesson they teach are far more momentous. Nor does the lesson apply only to the commercial world of London, or to English society in general. It is of the widest application, and should tell here not less than in the centre of world-wide commerce and enterprise, where the catastrophe which made Black Friday blacker befell a panic-stricken community.

The broad facts of the case rival the inventions with which writers of fiction sometimes adorn a romance. The mind is almost incapable of realizing a fact like this, that, in six years and a half—1859-65—the house of Overend and Gurney "turned over" the gigantic sum of £1,115,000,000! The amount of bills discounted during that period was no less than £326,000,000; the average annual amount of bill-discounting business being the small sum of £64,000,000. The profits in ten years, ending 1860, were £2,219,059. Nor is it only the magnitude of the transactions which strikes the imagination. The fact that up to the termination of the existence of this great money-lending establishment, the enormous power of earning never underwent the slightest change is remarkable testimony to the original solidity of its business principles. Why, with this enormous trade and vast earning power, did it fail so disastrously? Why did a year of no profit to be divided follow on a year when the profit was £343,372, preceded by a year when the profit reached the high point of £442 074? "The reason of that," said the Chief Justice, "is now plain. The fact is, that the firm had sustained most grievous losses from a series of advances quite out of the sphere of its ordinary and proper business." The profit on legitimate transactions was not less, but not only the profit, the capital began to be absorbed ; and at the time of the transfer in 1865, the bad or doubtful debts amounted to £4,000,000 sterling. The money needed to conduct a business essentially flowing, full of movement, going out and coming in, was locked up, as if it had been crystalized, in enterprizes that yielded no constant and ever-recurring return of gold to the till. Although, out of the four millions, one was knocked off, yet three millions remained, and the concern at that period was insolvent. Under these circumstances, what was to be done? Let the Chief Justice answer the question and let the answer be remembered. "It was plain," he said, "that if the house were to remain in this state, then in one of the crises which from time to time occur in commercial history it must go down. At all events, the house was not solvent. One of the official liquidators, indeed, said that he saw no reason why the old firm should not have still gone on. But would it have been right for them to have done so? In my opinion, most assuredly not. A business of that kind, with such a large deficit, ought at once to be brought to a close." Here we have the deliberate opinion of the Lord Chief Justice, that the right course for the firm to have pursued was to wind up when they could have paid ten shillings in the pound. But bankruptcy was a thing that the proud old concern could not encounter ; and no doubt we ought to make allowances for men who were reluctant to abdicate, confess failure, and put an end to a financial dynasty like that of Overend and Gurney. The alternative course of selling the good-will to a Joint Stock Company was devised at a time when these enterprises began to be the rage ; and the prestige of the house was so great that capital and speculators were easily found. The foundations, however, proved to be unsound ; the expedient for saving the house was delusive, and it broke at the first heavy strain, carrying ruin far and wide.

After carefully reading the summing up of Sir Alexander Cockburn, we must entirely acquit the accused directors of fraudulent misrepresentation in floating the new concern. "You must be satisfied," he said to the jury, "in order to convict the defendants, that there was a deliberate intention and design to cheat and defraud the public or the subscribers, and unless you are satisfied of that, you cannot convict them upon this indictment." There was no evidence brought forward to satisfy any one that the accused entertained or prosecuted such a design. But there is evidence in the speech of the Chief Justice that insufficient care was taken to prevent the public from being misled. The prospectus did not state the condition of the concern, it only stated its case ; and although that was done in terms of moderation, yet it is not a document calculated to enlighten any one. It was an appeal to faith, and, in truth, the concern was set agoing by faith in Overend and Gurney. The withholding of the second deed from the Stock Exchange Committee ought not to have occurred. It is all very well to put in the plea that the lawyers were told to do everything needful ; the directors were bound to see that the whole case was laid before the Committee when they asked for a settlement day. It is impossible to avoid the conviction that all was not done which high-minded men should have done when the transfer was made and the new venture launched. But there is a vast gulf between what is legally permitted well to windward of fraud, and what, on high principles, a man would not allow himself to do. What the directors did was to state a case, not the whole case, a case most likely to bring grist to the mill, and thus save a great house from ruin. There was culpability, but not crime in the eye of the law. Public opinion alone can punish such culpability, beyond the dread punishment of utter failure and ruin which the great error involved.

As to the moral of the trial, with its painful attendant circumstances, that cannot be better expressed than it was by the Chief Justice in the eloquent "aside," so to speak, which he interpolated in the climax of his address to the jury.

"Independently," he said to them, "of your verdict, it may be hoped that this memorable case, in which you see arraigned at the bar of a criminal court gentlemen who once stood so high in this great city, will not be without its salutary results. We have been told that the commercial world is not animated by the lofty principles of conduct which once prevailed, and that, instead of those sound principles upon which our forefathers established the great commerce of the British Empire, and made the name of a British merchant respected to the uttermost ends of the world ; there has been substituted a spirit of reckless speculation and commercial gambling, which has lowered the mercantile reputation of the country. If that be so, I trust that this memorable example will not be without its warning to those who are growing up among us. Here we have an old-established house, transacting a business almost unequalled, and the names of those who were its heads known throughout the world as men of vast wealth and of the highest position and involved in ruin, and for what? Through turning aside from the safe and settled path of business and going astray after vain phantoms and illusive dreams, embarking their capital in the wildest speculations and the rashest enterprises, we have seen them reduced to ruin, their lost fortunes scattered to the winds, their reputation tarnished and impaired, and they themselves at last at the bar of a criminal court on a charge of conspiracy to defraud. What an impressive lesson! But I hope it is not only in the commercial world —if this lesson was necessary—that this lesson will be learnt. I trust it may not be without its influence on the rest of society. There can be no doubt that the spirit of speculation and gambling has taken deep root in the minds of all classes of the community. Those who were wont to be satisfied with moderate profits and safe investments seem now to be led away with the spirit of greed and gain, and are now ready to embark their fortunes, the results, perhaps, of years of thought and toil, in the vain expectation of realizing enormous gains ; and if this case shall teach those who are so ready to follow the *ignes fatui* of such vain delusions, that you cannot gain extravagant profits without extreme risk, that it is unsafe to embark in enterprises of which they cannot comprehend the scope, the management of which they cannot really control ; if this case shall have a salutary effect in checking the spirit of speculation which seems to pervade all classes, and which has caused high and illustrious names to be thus soiled and tarnished, then the result may be rejoiced at."

At the first blush we were disposed to think that the acquittal of the accused would rather stimulate than deter men from conduct like theirs, and that, therefore, it would have been well had they not been brought to trial at all. But the use to which the Chief Justice has put the incident removes all doubt ; and we are satisfied that it will be long before the fate of the men who traded under the name of Overend and Gurney will be forgotten in the City or out of it. In Bombay also the lesson is not without point, for here also men have followed the *ignes fatui* of vain delusions, and sought royal roads to wealth by rushing into illegitimate business and hazardous speculation. And although Bombay is not worse than other centres of trade, yet she is not so virtuous as to be above reproof, or so high-principled as not to stand in need of the weighty warning which we have extracted from the noble oration of Sir Alexander Cockburn

THE Viceroy was to leave Calcutta early last Sunday morning by train for Benares.

THE "Pioneer" says it has good reason for stating that the announcement made in Reuter's recent telegram is well-founded, viz., that Sir William Mansfield is to remain another year in India as commander-in-chief.

WE have been favoured with a copy of the following telegram received from Rangoon and dated the 14th instant :—"Rain last two days ; most unusual at this season. Crops still ungathered ; such weather, if continued, will do much harm. Prices for new rice opened this week high."

WHEN the mail brought word of the death of Lord Derby, we expressed some surprise that Reuter had not telegraphed the fact. We now learn that it *was* telegraphed, but that the telegram never reached. It is only fair to mention this and set the blame on the right shoulders. The telegram, a copy of which has been sent to us, was dated the 23rd October, and contained various other items of news, of all of which a faulty telegraph deprived us.

"THE stay of the Duke of Edinburgh in Madras," says a contemporary in those parts, "is not likely to exceed two days. The nautches that were given in Calcutta were mere exhibitions of constrained attitudinising coupled with winks innumerable. Lord Napier believes that a Madras nautch would therefore interest His Royal Highness. So a nautch is to be given by native gentlemen in the Prince's honour at the Banqueting Hall, by permission of Lord Napier, with fireworks on the island. There will also be a state dinner at Government House, and most probably also a ball."

THE following has been received by a Calcutta paper from a correspondent :—"The Punna Rajah, whose country is parallel to a portion of Rewah, was determined to travel in great state to witness the Duke of Edinburgh's reception at Calcutta. He engaged a special train at Sutna, paid Rs. 2,000, a portion of the fare, and gave an order for the balance, about Rs. 5,000, on some bank at Allahabad. He had proceeded to that station in his special train, when the railway authorities had to take back the special from him as the bank ignored the order, and as the fare already paid just covered the cost of the special up to Allahabad. He had then to return by the ordinary train to Sutna. The case is rather remarkable, but you may depend upon its correctness, as I have received the facts from one of the railway officials through whose hands the extraordinary cheque passed."

THERE was a total eclipse of the moon last night. It was witnessed here under very favourable circumstances. When the orb rose it was already partially darkened by the shadow. The total phase began a few minutes before seven o'clock and lasted for more than an hour and a half, the disc as usual remaining distinctly visible all that time, with the dark-brown colour it often has when obscured by a passing cloud. The eclipse was followed by an unusually brilliant moonlight. With Galileo's and Newton's ideas as common and almost commonplace property, Europeans care little now-a-days for such an event as a lunar eclipse. It is no longer the harbinger of a catastrophe. No European would venture to predict on the strength of it, the enforcement of the Cotton Frauds Act, the goring of a royal hunter by a pig, or any other terrible calamity ; or even attribute last night's weather, which called to mind so vividly the winter east winds of Merrie England, to some sinister lunar influence. But our native friends do not take the matter quite so coolly. It was remarked yesterday evening at the band-stand that there was hardly a single Hindoo to be seen. Poor fellows, they were in no condition for amusement ; nor is exercise, either, a very desirable thing when one has on hand twenty hours of a fast, or even when it is only fifteen, as may be the case with those who are content not to be reckoned among the "unco gude." We suppose they know just as well as other people how long the eclipse is going to last, but the Brahmins choose to keep up the old story that some big ugly demon wants to swallow the moon, and get their followers to abstain from swallowing anything at all for a while,—as a means perhaps of preserving the universal equilibrium.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 8TH JANUARY.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Blue Cross has passed through the Suez Canal. The captain reports that the navigation throughout was easy.

OBITUARY.

In the obituary of the week appear the names of General Joseph Childs, Colonel H. Elmonds, Colonel A. Knox Scott, Colonel J. Metor, General W. Long (sic).

LONDON, 6TH JANUARY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending 6th January show the following results :—

Reserve of notes.....£ 9,375,000 Dec. £1,000,000
Bills discounted.....£20,250,000 Inc. £500,000
Cash .....£19,125,000 No change.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 7TH JANUARY, NOON.

Tone of Cotton Market quiet.

Total weekly sales of Cotton	66,000	bales.
,, ,, Surats.....	32,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	352,000	,,
,, ,, Surats.....	195,125	,,
,, Import of Cotton	61,000	,,
,, ,, Surats.....	9,000	,,

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

The Bombay Mail of the 25th ultimo reached Suez on the 6th idem.

POLITICAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 24TH DECEMBER.

THE "festive season" of the year has come round again, with all its dismal and dreary associations ; and this year Mr. Lowe, who takes a synical delight in outraging popular prejudices, has added a fresh terror to the Christmas-holidays by writing a letter to remind us what heavy taxes we shall all be called upon to pay next month. If this theme for contemplation during our leisure hours be not of itself sufficiently depressing, we can find in the Christmas literature this year stuff enough to overwhelm the most joyous spirits. The enormous success of Dickens's Christmas stories led to the publication of a crop of annuals in which the great novelist's peculiarities of manner—his gushing pathos, his rapturous praises of excessive amiability as the cure for all human ills, and his habit of producing effects by the careful minuteness of his observation of details—were exaggerated by a host of imitators who possessed not a spark of the redeeming humour that forms the salt of all Dickens's works. The master finally withdrew in disgust, fearing he himself might be included in the ridicule cast upon his disciples ; and these, having the field now left to themselves, have continued bringing out Christmas books which bear about the same resemblance to real literature as builders' gothic does to real architecture. I speak without actual knowledge of the rest of this year's annuals ; but, having been reduced by stress of circumstances to read *Tinsley's* Christmas number in a railway train the other day, I should fancy that for sheer vulgarity of style and sentiment that collection of stories would probably gain the prize in a competitive examination. There is hardly even the pretence of artistic treatment of any of the subjects selected, and one can almost fancy that the writers laugh at themselves and their readers when they put forth such rubbish. As an instance of the carelessness with which the stories are compiled, one of the characters, a young man of the period, shaves off a blonde moustache on one day to escape from his creditors, and is introduced the next day twirling it as usual. However, there is no want of good literature for people who don't care to read trash ; and, if there were nothing else, Mr. Tennyson's new volume has been opportunely published to relieve the monotony of a dull Christmas. The masterly review of "The Holy Grail" in to-day's *Spectator* is itself almost as well worth reading as the Laureate's poetry.

"We speak our minds very freely of one another in Bombay," I said the other day to a bank manager, who complained to me of the outspokenness of some articles that had appeared in one of the Bombay newspapers (not the *Gazette*). "You do, indeed ; there's no doubt of that," he replied in a significant tone, and with a solemn shake of the head. The London newspapers don't speak out perhaps quite so plainly as you do about their contemporaries and public men ; but I am bold enough to doubt whether they are really so far superior as they suppose themselves to be to the press of all other countries in morality and philosophy. Even the personalities with which rival newspapers assail one another are sometimes very full-flavoured here, and the completeness of the anonymous system enables writers often to say the bitterest and most malignant things of each other without the chance of detection. This week most of the daily papers have outdone themselves in the excess of their virtuous indignation at the scandalous conduct of the *Times* in publishing a telegram from Berlin that France had proposed a general disarmament. Of course, the press is not at all envious of the supremacy of the *Times*, or anxious to give the leading journal a slap in the face. It is only jealous of its true honour, and would scorn the meanness of taking advantage of an ordinary blunder to hold the *Times* up to public censure and ridicule. What has moved it to wrath is that a paper which it is admitted has still a certain influence should have wantonly startled the community and encouraged the designs of speculators and stockjobbers by publishing an unfounded rumour on a matter of European interest. All this is amusing enough ; and not less so in its way is an article that was published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* a few days ago on the confession of faith made by the *Times*, that its settled policy is to give expression to the opinion of to-day—and not to that of either the past or the future. The *Pall Mall* can hardly find words to convey its scorn of such a humiliating and even dishonourable conception of the true function of journalism, and loftily intimates, with a view of course to its own promised appearance next week as a morning journal, in direct opposition to the *Times*, that it will rather perish than bid for popular support by abandoning its principles. The article suggests the curious inquiry, What are the political principles of the *Pall Mall Gazette*? To most readers its chief attraction has been that it never bored them with any particular opinions of its own, but merely gave them a pleasant half hour's reading to assist digestion after dinner. It has violent explosions of Liberalism sometimes, and particularly on religious questions, just when one least expects them, but its prevailing tone is that of a gentle Conservatism, which finds the world on the whole a very pleasant world, and dislikes above all things anything that is unfashionable or in bad taste. Its political influence has hitherto been surprisingly small, in proportion to the ability and wit with which it is written, and the deserved popularity it has achieved ; and it will have to take a new line altogether to justify the new claim it has urged on public attention and confidence.

It is assumed that the telegram about a proposal made by France at Berlin, Petersburg, and Vienna for a general disarmament, is quite unfounded. The *Times* has not yet put forward any denial or confirmation of it ; and its Berlin correspondent is usually so much better informed than ordinary special correspondents, that one hesitates to believe he would have sent such a telegram without having first persuaded himself there could be no doubt of its correctness. France, in her restlessness, must have made some fresh move, has suggested perhaps that a Congress might meet to settle all disputed questions of boundaries on the Continent, and leave Europe a happy family of contented nations able to lay aside arms for which they would no longer have any use. But the project of a Congress has no more chance of success now than it had five years ago ; and, in present circumstances, which of the Continental Powers would venture to disarm? It seems absurd to suppose that such men as Napoleon, Bismark, Beust, and Gortchakoff could trust one another so far as to believe that any agreement to disarm would be carried out in good faith. Napoleon's own irreconcileable subjects, in the Legislative Corps, would be the first to warn foreign nations against the probable consequences of putting faith in the man of the *coup d'etat* ; and the possibility of the occurrence of violent changes in France is in itself an additional reason to the German Powers for wishing to keep themselves prepared for any event.

The O'Donoghue has sent to the *Times* this week a bold and manly letter, in which he avows his belief that Ireland can now be sure of getting justice from the British Parliament, and counsels his fellow-countrymen to have nothing to do with the agitators who invite them to swear eternal hostility to England when for the first time in history the English connexion is becoming beneficial to Ireland. It must be difficult even for a bigoted Tory to read this letter, and still persuade himself that the fruits of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy are wholly evil. To have won the loyal and earnest support of The O'Donoghue, whose name and high personal character would have made him such a leader of the "national" party as the Fenians have vainly longed for, is of itself a triumph for the English Ministry and a good omen for the ultimate success of the policy of conciliation. It is certain that the O'Donoghue is not the solitary convert brought over to our side by Mr. Gladstone's determination to satisfy the fair demands of the Irish people ; he does not stand alone, but represents a powerful and intelligent party in Ireland ; and the timely publication of his letter will go far to counteract the effect of the new manifesto in which the Fenian leaders in America recommend Irishmen to persevere steadily in their efforts to obtain the only real remedy for Ireland's woes—the overthrow of the English government.

Next to the Overend and Gurney case, which will of course be fully dealt with in your commercial letter, the most interesting event of the week has been the death of the Welsh Fasting Girl. The jury has returned a verdict of manslaughter against the father, it being clear that before the nurses came to watch her the girl used to take food secretly, and that the parents let her be starved to death rather than confess the imposture which they had turned to profitable account. Opinions differ as to the humanity of the doctors and nurses in letting the poor girl die of exhaustion before their eyes. It is said they were ready at any time to let her have food if she had asked for it ; but not much reliance can be placed on the accuracy of medical science, if doctors cannot yet tell for themselves when a patient is dying for want of food. I cannot help thinking it would have been better to save the girl from herself, than to let her die and then commit her father for manslaughter.

At a meeting of the East India Association on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji read a paper on the new Cotton Frauds Bill, which he strongly opposes. There was a very poor attendance of members to take part in the discussion. The only gentleman who spoke in favour of the bill was Mr. T. D. Hewett, of Bombay, and his sole argument in support of it was that his brother is one of the cotton inspectors. But Mr. Hewett does not stand alone, I believe, in thinking that the object of passing laws to prevent the adulteration of cotton is really to provide good places for one's friends and relatives. Mr. G. Brice strongly denounced the clauses of the bill which relate to the pressed. The chairman, Mr. Eastwick, M. P., mentioned, in defence of the bill, that the House of Commons last session passed a bill for preventing the adulteration of seeds, and he claimed for the Indian Government a special right of interfering with the cultivators of the soil, because the land of India is a Government estate. But does a good landlord in any other part of the world find it to his advantage to dictate to his tenants what crops they shall grow, or to threaten them with fines and imprisonment for any mistakes they may make in getting the crops ready for market? The bill is not yet before the Secretary of State for sanction.

J. M. M.

MILITARY LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 24TH DECEMBER.

THE death is announced of General Sir David Capon, K.C.B., the colonel of the 106th Regiment. By his death Lieutenant-General H.W. Breton, colonel of the 56th Regiment, will be promoted to the rank of general ; Major-General F. W. Hamilton, C.B., to that of lieutenant-general ; Colonel R. Wardlaw, C.B., half-pay, late 1st Dragoons, to that of major-general ; and Major J. M. Brown, 93rd Regiment, to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army. In the above list of promotions which will ensue, there is one which may give cause for very important results. Major-General Hamilton, C.B., who will be promoted in succession to Lieutenant-General Breton, at present commands the brigade of Guards. On promotion to the rank of lieutenant-general he must resign that appointment, and the choice of his successor is surrounded with peculiar difficulty. Precedent has laid down, and custom has confirmed the rule, that the brigade of Guards shall be commanded by an officer who has risen to the rank of general officer from active service in the Guards. There are on the list at present six general officers who have served in the Guards—viz., Major-General the Hon'ble James Lindsay, who at present is the Inspector-General of the Reserve Forces, Major-General Spencer Perceval, Major-General John Arthur Lambert, Major-General Henry P. De Bathe, and Major-General His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar. The senior of these, General Lindsay, is but ten places lower on the list of general officers than General Hamilton. It can, therefore, in the ordinary course of events, be only a few months before he attains the rank of lieutenant-general, and it would hardly be worth his while to give up his appointment as Inspector-General of Reserve Forces for a few months' tenure of the command of the brigade of the Guards. Nor even if he were willing to give up his appointment, is it at all certain that he could be spared at the present time from his post at the War Office. Great alterations are going to be made in the constitution and organization of the reserve forces : these changes have been weighed, considered, and decided upon

BOMBAY.

THE LIBRARY AT ADEN.—We see from native papers that about Rs. 2,000 have been subscribed for the library at Aden.

THERE will be a meeting of the Forbes' Gujarati Sabha to-day, at 5 P.M., in the Town Hall, B. B. of the Royal Asiatic Society's room.

ON Saturday Mr. Hafez Ahmedkhan, private secretary to the Nawab of Tonk, arrived in Bombay with about seventy followers; he has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Grant Road.

THE SIND FRAUDS CASE.—The prisoners in this case, which is to be tried at the next Criminal Sessions here, arrived in Bombay on Sunday. They will be defended by Dr. Barton.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday as a Hindoo named Sekooda Bhickoo was passing along the road, a big stone from the Nowrojee Hill fell on him, and he was much hurt. He was soon taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A WING of the 93rd Highlanders arrived in Allahabad yesterday morning (14th) by train from Cawnpore. They left again at 4 P.M. last evening by train for Jubbulpore *en route* to England *via* Bombay.—*Pioneer*.

WE see from the *Bombay Jami-Jamshed* that on the 8th inst. Lord and Lady Mayo visited Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and his sons, at their residence in the bungalow of Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee, a well known merchant at Calcutta.

ASSAULT ON BOARD.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Captain Mackay, of the ship James Russell, was charged before the Chief Magistrate with assaulting Alexander McDougall, steward of the ship. The defendant was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 20.

REVIEW OF NATIVE REGIMENTS.—The 21st and 22nd Regiments of Native Infantry were reviewed on the general parade ground, Esplanade, yesterday afternoon, by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. The men went through a variety of evolutions in a manner that spoke well of their late training. There was a very large assemblage of spectators on the occasion.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—Rao Bahadoor Bhasker Damodhur, Fourth Judge of the Small Cause Court, who had obtained a month's privilege leave, resumed charge of his office yesterday, and Mr. Khunderao Chimanrao, who had acted for him, reverted to his appointment as Deputy Registrar on the Appellate side of the High Court.

MAHIM FAIR.—The annual fair at Mahim commenced on Saturday and was in full swing on Sunday night. There was a good muster of stalls, the roads were crowded as usual by Mahommedans, and there were not a few who drove out from Bombay to see the scenes. Shows, swings, and such attendants were as numerous as ever, and the noise was as great as a native could wish.

GOVERNMENT is erecting a traveller's bungalow at Goolburga If the bungalow is not ready in time, the railway authorities intend erecting a temporary structure, furnishing a messman, &c., at a small charge per diem. This will be a great comfort to travellers who will naturally be availing themselves of the almost completed route to Madras by Ghooty.—*Deccan Herald*, Jan. 17.

BOMBAY RITUALISM.—The *Athenæum* has the following:—"Bombay has produced a new journal, the *Indian Church Review*. It is intensely ritualistic. Bishop and others are snubbed or patted according to their proceedings; and the editor, who seems to be in confidential intercourse with heaven, tells the local clergy that if they do not write for the *Review*, the responsibility of 'not doing good to the Church and promoting God's glory' will rest upon them!"

IN the estimates for the present year at Mauritius is included the sum of £5,000 for the reception of the Duke of Edinburgh on his visit to the island. It was at first proposed that £1,000 of this should be paid to the Governor towards his share of the expenses, but Sir H. Berkley generously refused the offer, expressing his readiness to bear the cost of his own hospitality. The £5,000 will be entrusted to a committee to expend in the most suitable manner.—*Englishman*.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at the Sonapore burning ground, concerning the death of a Hindoo girl, aged about five years, named Hukkee. On the 7th inst. about 7 P.M. deceased cried out suddenly, and her mother thereupon went into the room where she was, and found her clothes to be on fire. The girl pointed to an oil light in a tumbler on the floor, and said that as she was passing her saree caught fire. She died on Sunday last in consequence of severe burns. Verdict—"Accidentally burnt by her clothes taking fire."

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—DR. Hewlett held an inquest yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of Jubanee, woman. It appears that about 8 o'clock on Sunday night, deceased was standing in the Comercarry Cross Lane, when suddenly a bullock cart rushed into the lane, knocked her down, and one of the wheels passed over her body. She was picked up and sent to the hospital, where she died shortly after admission. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased had died from the effects of injuries received accidentally.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal met at the ordinary weekly meeting. The bank's rates were left untouched. Dearer money is expected shortly. In the meantime, on the question of the bank's "reserve," which a Bombay contemporary appears anxious about, we are unable at present to afford him any information either on that reserve which is the delight of the shareholders, or on that connected with any contemplated changes about the bank, which is the special privilege of the management just now. We may shortly send our neighbours a few "notions."—*Indian Daily News*, Jan. 14.

DR. BURJORJEE, a native medical gentleman, for eleven years resident in England, is expected in Bombay by the next mail. His attempt at founding a native girls' school has been already noticed in our columns of the 31st December last, in an extract from one of the home papers. The scheme has been thought well of in high quarters in England and promises every success. Dr. Burjorjee has been moving for a long time among the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the day, and his return to Bombay as a medical gentleman will be welcomed by the native community.

ACCORDING to the *Rast Goftar* His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh had a private interview with Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Second Judge of the Small Cause Court, when the latter was at Calcutta. The Duchess of Saxe Coburg, it appears, had written a letter to H. R. H. about the native judge, and this circumstance was mentioned by the Duke to Mr. Manockjee at their interview. H. R. H. had met Mr. Manockjee before, and no sooner did he see him on this occasion than he said "I have not forgotten you." Who, indeed, could meet Mr. Manockjee once, and ever forget him?

WE pronounce no opinion—indeed we have not clearly formed any—on the propriety of the Justices of the Peace in Calcutta taking cognizance of a dispute between their engineer and one of their own number; but we are very clear on the extreme impropriety of Messrs. Stack, Collis and Mirfield's threatening letter to the editor of the *Indian Daily News*. If a newspaper may not publish the formal notice of a Bench of Justices, what may it publish? Though more impertinent than formidable, yet Messrs. Stack, Collis and Mirfield's letter is, in its small way, an attack on the liberty of the press.—*Pioneer*.

THE ADEN LIBRARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you be good enough to allow me to say a word respecting the opening of the "Parsee Library" at Aden, with which you have associated my name in your local columns of this morning? Great credit is due to Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw and Brothers, Eduljee Maneckjee, Esq., Messrs. Eduljee Muncherjee and Sons, Messrs. B. and R. Kharás, and Mr. D. M. Lalcaca, Post Master of Aden, for the liberal donations they have subscribed. In supporting this institution the Parsee residents at Aden have done all that was expected of them. The library is to be supplied with the current European literature, a want which they seem to have felt for some time.—I am, &c.,

DADABHOY BYRAMJEE.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KUSHAGHER, 17th, 1-32 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line interrupted beyond Shiraz. Latest dates from Great Britain *via* Turkey, 15th January, 3-45 P.M., service; 12th January, 2-10 P.M., Private; *via* Russia, 13th January, 3-16 P.M.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at the offices of the Chamber, to elect a chairman in room of Mr. H. E. Astley, who has proceeded to Europe. On the motion of Mr. W. Christian, of Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co., seconded by Mr. J. W. Bythell, of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., Mr. Donald Graham, of Messrs. Graham and Co., vice chairman of the Chamber, was elected chairman, and Mr. H. E. Bright, of Messrs. Wallace and Co., deputy chairman.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THIS evening, we are glad to notice, is to be a grand minstrel and burlesque night at Grant Road Theatre. Visitors will see Dave Carson in his old and well-known character of the Bengalee Baboo, and besides a burlesque, "Cinderella," there will be musical selections from eminent composers, by Mons. Semeladis and Mrs. Carson, and the Ethiopian Minstrels will give one of their entertainments. Professor Bushell, who has been engaged by Mr. Carson, will give two entertainments, on Wednesday and Friday evenings.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

IN spite of the difficulties attendant upon the establishment of female schools in India, the progress made in the Bombay presidency is full of hope for the ultimate success of the work. According to tables recently published, the following comparison between the results of the two past years is obtained:—

Schools:—	Government.	Aided.	Inspected.	Total.
1867-8	97	15	30	142
1868-9	141	22	33	196
Scholars:—				
1867-8	3,458	1,393	1,413	6,264
1868-9	5,427	1,874	1,297	8,598

Especially worthy of notice is the establishment of twenty-two girls' schools in Scinde, where last year there were none.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society was held in their rooms, Town Hall, on Thursday, the 16th December 1869, at 5 P.M.

Present.—Sorabji Jamsetji Jijibhai, Esq., senior member, in the chair; J. E. C. Pryce, Esq., F. R. G. S.; J. Macfarlane, Esq.; W. Walton, Esq., C. E., F. R. G. S., F. A. S. L.; F. J. Candy, Esq., M. A.; Colonel J. T. Annesley; Dhirajram Dalpatram, Esq., G. G. M. C.; and James Burgess, Esq., F. R. G. S., M. R. A. S., Officiating Honorary Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Election.—Dastur Hoshang Jamasp, having requested admittance, was elected a member under rule XXII of the Society.

The Secretary remarked that the selection of a president in place of Lord Napier of Magdala could not be formally proceeded with in the meeting of the committee for want of a quorum. Mr. Pryce, however, had agreed with him that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs should be invited to accept the office. The sense of the meeting was then taken, and the members present unanimously concurred and resolved that the proposal should be circulated to the committee for approval.

Several donations to the library were then announced, for which the best thanks of the Society were voted to the donors.

Several letters were read, among them the following:—

1. From the Superintendent, Royal Observatory, Greenwich; Registrar to the Bombay University; Librarian, Trinity College, Dublin; Registrar, Queen's College, Cork; Librarian, Glasgow College; Secretary to the Meteorological Committee of Bengal; Hydrographer to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; Secretary to the Madras Literary Society; Colonial Secretary, Tasmania; Superintendent, United States Naval Observatory; and Librarian, Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, acknowledging with thanks copies of Vol. 18 of the Society's Transactions.

2. From J. N. Lockyer, Esq., F. R. S., enclosing a prospectus and a copy of a new Scientific Journal, entitled, "Nature," and promising to send weekly numbers in exchange for early copies of the Transactions.

3. From the Secretary to Government, General Department, forwarding a copy of the letter addressed by the Government of Bengal to Dr. W. W. Hunter, requesting him to render the Society any assistance in his power in the preparation of the Index.

4. From the Secretary to Government, Political Department, forwarding a silver medal commemorative of the discovery of the source of the Nile by Captains Speke and Grant, as the person for whom it was intended died before it reached Zanzibar. And a letter to W. E. Frere, Esq., thanking him for the interest he had taken in the execution of his portrait, which was considered satisfactory in every respect and had been exhibited in the Royal Academy, &c.

The Secretary then observed that at the last meeting the Society had accorded their sanction for the appropriation of Rs. 1,000 from the Premchand grant for making accessions to the library, and completing the sets of the Journals, &c. of all the scientific institutions already in their possession; that the first instalment of the invoice was laid on the table. He then submitted a long correspondence on the subject of the exchanges of the Transactions, &c., made between this Society and other institutions. There being no further business before the Society, the meeting adjourned.

THE MANEKBAEE DISPENSARY AT MEHMOODABAD.

MR. G. W. ELLIOT, Collector of Kaira, has addressed the following letter, dated the 15th inst., to the Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy:—

"I comply with the wish expressed in your letter of the 10th instant, and write you an account of the laying of the corner-stone of the Manekbaee Dispensary at Mehmoodabad. Mrs. Elliot laid the stone, and said 'I lay the corner stone of the "Manekbaee Dispensary" in memory of that lady, late wife of the Hon'ble Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, who, with the Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy, gave the funds by which this building will be raised, a monument to their charity, and a relief to affliction.' I then told the people who were present at the ceremony that when the floods of 1868 were heard of in Bombay there was a great deal of anxiety concerning injury to houses and property in this part of Goozerat. That thereupon, without your being asked to do so, I had placed at my disposal, by your own, and the Hon'ble Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's generosity, Rs. 5,000. That you gave instantly and without a word of instruction as to how your gift was to be applied, save that it was to help sufferers from the flood My hands were not tied. I was trusted to do what I thought best, and the people of these districts, to their everlasting honour, having refused to accept charity in any form or in any way—I could only get one or two of the very poorest of them to take anything, which means exactly Rs. 150—I was constrained to tell you, too, gentlemen, how matters stood. That thereupon, without hint from me or from anybody else, you said, 'Apply this money which we have given as you think best; let it be spent in the Kaira district.' That it is therefore available to build this dispensary at Mehmoodabad. And I mentioned that it would not have been built, had you not, when you heard that Rs. 6,000 were wanted, at once sent me another Rs. 1,000. And, Sir, I must recall to your recollection, that you were not asked for this additional money. You sent it spontaneously and instantly. Then I said this institution will be a blessing to Mehmoodabad. More then that. These are rich districts; and there are many people in them ready to spend money for the benefit of their neighbours, if only they can be certain their money will be spent to carry out their intentions. That which you, Sir, and the Hon'ble Byramjee Jeejeebhoy have done, will be an example to other people. They will see the value of what you have done. That the dispensary helps every one, does not clash with respected customs, is open to all, and is all that it pretends to be, which is in reality something very much wanted everywhere, but especially in these districts, where it is difficult to make some people see how necessary such public institutions are. I also said, Sir, that the sort of generosity for which I am thanking you, as well as I know how, is a trait in the character of the people of Western India—that you and the Hon'ble Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy are famous for your good gifts among a community some of whom must be thought of wherever and whenever the name of Peabody is mentioned. I wish I could have spoken, Sir, as the occasion merited; but believe me, I did what I could, and I hope that you and the Hon'ble Byramjee Jeejeebhoy will accept from me this expression of my highest consideration.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

G. W. ELLIOT."

Dr. Thom, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, M. D., Mr. Porteous, Assistant Collector, Mr. Badenhurst, in charge of the work, and a large company of towns-people and officials of the district were present. The Collector in reply to a speech of Mr. Dessaibhai Kalidass, pointing out the value of public institutions, thanked him very much for his valuable assistance in promoting the establishment of a dispensary at Mahoonda last year.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP in Chamber.)

IN RE THE QUEEN VS. LUCKMIDAS KHIMJEE AND DWARKADAS VUSSONJEE.

MR. A. R. SCOBLE, Acting Advocate General, on behalf of Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee, made an application to the Court for an order directing the Clerk of the Crown to produce the depositions and proceedings in the above case, before the third Magistrate of Police, at the hearing of a case now pending before him, between Queen against Hurkisson Jugjeevun, on Tuesday the 25th day of January 1870, and on such days subsequent thereto as might be deemed necessary. The learned counsel stated the circumstances to the Court, and said that if the Court thought it necessary and proper, in the interests of justice, that the papers should be produced and the case against Hurkisson proceeded with, he would ask them to grant the order.

Mr. Justice Westropp said he remembered the case very well, and expressed his opinion that it was desirable that there should be an end to these proceedings.

Mr. Scoble—If the Court give us an expression of opinion that further proceedings are unnecessary, my client will be very happy to stay them.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—17TH JANUARY.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice GIBBS, Commissioner.)

DISCHARGES GRANTED.

THE following insolvents received their discharges:—Khoja Khan Mahomed Pudumsey; liabilities Rs. 7,888.

Hemraj Jeuram, broker; liabilities Rs. 1,307.

Balwant Ganesh, writer; liabilities Rs. 4,108.

Hajee Ahmed Soomar; liabilities Rs. 6,999.

Hurrilall Jumnadass, broker; liabilities Rs. 27,930.

Luxumon Ballajee, carpenter; liabilities Rs. 7,006.

Vanayek Wassoodew, writer; liabilities Rs. 9,355.

DISCHARGES ADJOURNED.

Gunny Noor Mahomed Joosub applied for his discharge. He had commenced business without capital, and in a short time run up liabilities to the amount of Rs. 13,433. His discharge was adjourned for three months.

Succaram Narayen applied for his discharge. He had commenced dealing in shares, and with a salary of Rs. 250 per annum incurred debts on shares solely to the amount of Rs. 13,666. His discharge was adjourned for three months.

IN RE MEGJEE LALJEE.

Mr. Ferguson appeared on behalf of Lalljee Moorarjee and Gungjee Moorarjee, of the firm of Bhowan Heerjee, and presented a petition that Lukmedass Megjee, lately carrying on business in Bombay and Mangalore, under the name of Megjee Lalljee, should be adjudicated an insolvent. The petition stated that the said insolvent had closed his shop and stopped payment, and that the petitioners were creditors on his estate.

The petition was received, and the Clerk of the Court was ordered to give the usual notice.

IN RE TRECOUMJEE VELLJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Leith appeared for creditors in this case, and asked that the petition should be dismissed on account of want of prosecution.

The application was granted.

IN RE DEWJEE WELLJEE AND NANJEE KERPAL.

Mr. Scoble appeared for these insolvents and asked an interim order for protection, an affidavit having been filed.

The application was granted.

IN RE WALTER ABRAHAM.

Mr. Ferguson appeared on behalf of this insolvent, and said he had got his discharge so far back as 16th May 1864. But on that occasion he made an order that the insolvent should, until further notice, pay Rs. 100 a month to the official assignee for the benefit of his creditors. At that time insolvent was in receipt of a salary of Rs. 400 a month at a lithographic press, and in October 1866 his salary was raised to 900. His debts had been Rs. 8,000, and he had paid Rs. 2,500 to the official assignee, and he now came forward and asked the Court to order his discharge from farther payments. The learned counsel said he might mention that the insolvent had applied twice to the Court already, the last occasion being to Sir Charles Sargent on 12th November 1869, since which time he had paid Rs. 400. It was a very hard case that this man should be called on to make these payments. It was very rarely that an order of this kind was made, and, generally speaking, if an insolvent had paid off as much as this man had done, it was remitted after some time.

The Commissioner said the official assignee had not got notice of this application, and as he thought it right he should be heard, the application would stand over till next Court.

IN RE LALLJEE CUTCHRA.

Mr. Leith appeared for this insolvent and applied for an interim order of protection. The insolvent, he said, was at present in jail under a decree for the amount of calls on shares held by him in the Asiatic Banking Corporation. He was manager to Soonderjee Sewjee, at a salary of Rs. 25 a month, and was engaged in connection with several suits in the High Court, and was unble to go on with these duties as satisfactorily as if he were not in prison, and therefore he applied for an interim order to enable him to come out and earn the salary of which he was deprived by his imprisonment.

Mr. Ferguson appeared to oppose on behalf of the liquidators of the Asiatic Bank, and said this was the first time the opposing creditors had heard that the insolvent was a manager for Soonderjee Sewjee or any body else, for though that was stated in the schedule, it had been impossible for them to see it. They knew only the mere fact that insolvent was lying in prison doing harm to no one. On the 29th January 1869 a suit had been filed against insolvent for the calls on his shares. He was a pleader in Rajpootana and was in Bombay at the time, but when the summons was issued, he absconded from Bombay and had kept out of the way. The suit came on for hearing on the 23rd March, and the learned Judge, being satisfied that insolvent had purposely kept out of the way, an *ex parte* decree was issued. In November an order was obtained for the arrest of the insolvent, but he was not found till seen on the street on 10th December. Then three days after he filed his schedule, and it was only when he wanted to file his petition that he said he was employed. That might be a made-up story, but at any rate the Rs. 25 was not much of an object.

The Commissioner said he did not think this was a case in which an interim order should be granted. The debts due by the insolvent amounted to Rs. 22,000 and all the capital he had commenced with was Rs. 1,000. His Lordship thought the opposing creditors had good reason to ask that the insolvent should remain in prison, and no harm would be done to the insolvent's creditors or to the firm of which he was said to be a manager, if he were allowed to remain in prison. Therefore the application was refused.

IN RE GOCULDASS THACKERSEE.

Mr. Ferguson appeared for this insolvent and applied for an interim order of protection. The insolvent had, he said, considerable assets which he would be able to assist the official assignee in recovering if he was not put in prison. He was in receipt of a salary of Rs. 25 a month.

Chuckla Ambaram, a creditor under a decree for Rs. 65,000 from the court of the Principal Sudder Ameen at Ahmedabad, appeared to oppose. The insolvent he said was not in prison, and he saw no reason why he should have an interim order.

An interim order of protection was granted.

IN RE NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE MOTTABHOY.

This insolvent's liabilities were put down in his schedule as Rs. 3,96,314, and his assets at Rs. 5,05,941 good, Rs. 37,865 bad, and Rs. 32,250 doubtful.

To-day the Court was engaged for nearly two hours in hearing counsel as to whether or not Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff—the particulars of the account with whom we reported when the case was last before the Court—should be entered as a creditor instead of as a debtor as in the schedule, and whether the alleged debt was prescribed by the statute of limitation of 1840 or by the more recent one of 1859. Messrs. Ferguson and Branson appeared for Dhunjeebhoy, and Messrs. Scoble and Green for the insolvent. The Commissioner deferred judgment on the point, but said he did not see why the passing of the petition should not be gone on with now—this being the day previously fixed for the hearing thereof.

Messrs. Scoble and Green appeared for the insolvent in support of the petition.

Mr. Ferguson said he appeared on behalf of Sorabjee Nouabhoy, and he was instructed to apply that the Court should fix a special day for the hearing of the petition. It would occupy the Court for probably a week, and were it begun with to-day, the rest of the petitions on the board would be delayed.

Mr. McCulloch appeared for Mr. Michael Roonan, liquidator of the Mofussil Financial, and said he was instructed to make the same application as Mr. Ferguson.

Mr. Marriott appeared for Heeralall Hurgovindass, and also made the same application.

Mr. Scoble said the insolvent was anxious that the petition should be taken into consideration. His counsel were quite ready, and the opposing creditors had had plenty of time to prepare their case—the objections had, in fact, been filed. They were all drawn by the same attorney, and in reality this was just a three-barrelled gun they were trying to let off against the insolvent instead of a single barrel by one creditor. The arrangement as to other applications being delayed applied to this case as well as to the others on the board.

The Commissioner remarked that if there was a hope the case would be finished in an hour and a half, he should go on with it.

Mr. Scoble presumed that when the case was begun his learned friends would take care it was not finished in an hour and a half. (A laugh.) One special matter that made it desirable to go on at present was that the creditors had served a special summons on Perozbaee, who was to be examined in his Lordship's chambers. She was an elderly lady, and it was quite against the practice of the Court to summons such ladies, and, yet, were the case adjourned, she would be summoned to attend again and again.

Mr. Marriott said they would give notice to Perozbaee on the particular day she was wanted.

Mr. Scoble said that he did not know whether his learned friends would agree to do so too. They were all instructed by the same attorney, but Mr. Marriott might be amiable and the other learned gentleman not so. (A laugh.)

Mr. Ferguson said they would give the lady notice that she was required when the case was to be heard. As to her being elderly, she was 35 years of age, and he did not know that she would be very well pleased did she know his learned friend called her an old lady. (Laughter.)

Mr. Scoble—Well she has a son who became of age in 1864.

The hearing of the case was then fixed for Thursday first, the Commissioner stating that he would arrange so as to be able to devote Friday and Saturday to the hearing if necessary.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—17TH JAN.

(Before J. O'LEARY, ESQ.)

BOODEE HEERAJEE AND TARA INDAJEE VS. T. CHRISTOPHER TURNER.

THE action was brought to recover Rs. 980, being the twelve instalments of Rs. 100 each, due on a promissory note for Rs. 1,430 passed by defendant to plaintiffs on 24th July 1868. The plaintiffs not being present, the Court struck off the case.

CRUSTNA VEERA VS. RUTTONJEE RUSTOMJEE.

IN this case the plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 553, money lent and advanced to defendant on the 26th November 1868. The plaintiff in person, Mr. Jehangbier Merwanjee appeared on behalf of the defendant. The claim was admitted. The Court entered a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount and costs, to be paid by instalments of Rs. 50 a month.

FORT POLICE COURT.—17TH JANUARY.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

GAMBLING.—Jeewa Meetha was charged with gambling with dice and money near the Crawford Markets yesterday, and was fined five rupees.

ASSAULT.—Ismael Bhicka was charged with committing an assault against the person of Foolchund Roychund. The defendant was adjudged guilty, and fined Rs. 10, with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Abdool Raymon, a reputed thief, was charged with having in his possession a saree, reasonably suspected of being stolen, or fraudulently obtained, and was, on conviction, sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for two months.

THEFT.—Buchee, woman, was charged with stealing two brass chatties belonging to Gunga, woman. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sent to the County Jail for six weeks.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—17TH JANUARY.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

ASSAULT.—Ibrahim Noor Mahomed was charged with committing an assault against the person of Babajee Narayen, a gateman in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company at the Dadur station; and was, on conviction, fined five rupees, or, in default, to suffer rigorous imprisonment for seven days.

THEFTS.—Mahadoo Kessowjee, convicted of stealing a copper vessel belonging to Cooshnee, woman, was sentenced to be imprisoned for ten days.—Gopall Ramjee was sent to prison for ten days for stealing a blanket belonging to Vithoo Bajee.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 15th January, 1870.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	10,00,000
General Treasury Balance	85,29,006
Deposits at Head Office	2,00,57,882
Deposits at Branches	44,78,024
Bank Post Bills outstanding	20,44,503
Reserve	2,92,936
Undrawn Cash Credits	6,61,447
	Rs. 4,49,63,158

ASSETS.	
Government Securities	30,40,817
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities	
Bullion, Goods and Metals	7,98,229
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	23,08,186
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	67,53,651
Dead Stock	4,63,948
Less written off	20,000
	4,49,948
tamps	6,70
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	11,56,949
Overdrafts	84,936
Government Reserve, Cash	.....
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	2,17,03,370
Do. do. at Branches	71,76,565
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	14,83,800
	Rs. 4,49,63,158

THE BENGAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.

APPENDED is the official announcement of the judges decisions and awards:—

To the President, Bengal Photographic Society.

Calcutta, 3rd January, 1870

SIR,—We, the judges of the photographs exhibited at the Twelfth Annual Exhibition, 1869, have the honour to announce our decision and awards of prizes as follows:—

We award the first prize (*a*) in the list, "A Gold Medal," for the best series of at least six landscapes taken and printed in India, to Mr. S. Bourne.

The second prize (*b*) "A Silver Medal" for the best series of at least six portraits taken and printed in India, to Mr. C. Shepherd.

The third prize (*c*) "A Silver Medal" for the second best series of at least six landscapes taken and printed in India, to Mr. W. Baker.

The fourth prize (*d*) "A Silver Medal" for the best series of at least six photographs, illustrative of Indian life; we have been unable to award to any competitor, there being no series worthy of the medal.

The fifth prize (*e*) "A Silver Medal," for the best series of at least six photographic pictures taken in India by any member of the Society, not being a professional photographer, and to whom no other prize shall have been awarded at this Exhibition, to Lieutenant H. Senior.

The sixth prize (*f*) "A Bronze Medal" for the best series of at least twelve photographic pictures (or stereographs) of Indian Antiquities, to Mr. S. Bourne.

The next on the list of prizes is that presented by His Excellency the Viceroy, "A Gold Medal," for the best single photograph in the room, whether portrait or landscape, open to all comers. This we award to Mr. S. Bourne for his landscape photograph No. 199.

We award the prize presented by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, "A Gold Medal" for the best series of at least six photographic pictures taken either in or out of India by any member of the Society, not being a photographer by profession, to Dr. R. Browne.

"The Silver Medal," presented by the President, for the best series of at least six photographs of young children, open to all comers, we award to Mr. Netherville Briggs.

And finally, "The Silver Medal," presented by the Honorary Secretary, for the best series of six landscapes or portraits taken and printed out of India, to whom no other prize shall have been awarded at this Exhibition, to Messrs. Robinson and Cherriell.

In the above decisions and awards the judges were unanimous.

There being still one prize (*d*) undisposed of, as above mentioned, we would draw the attention of the Society to the series of photographic pictures of Indian fruits, flowers, and vegetables exhibited by Captain Murray, and recommend that this Silver Medal may be given to him for these excellent pictures; we would also suggest, for the consideration of the Society, the advisability of devoting a special prize for these subjects in future Exhibitions.

We consider the series of photographs exhibited by Captain Taylor deserve honourable mention, and should be glad to see the Society mark their appreciation of them.

We beg to record a similar opinion of the beautiful series of photographs, of cartoons, exhibited by F. Bruckmann. This series and Captain Taylor's, are both worthy of medals.

We would also invite special attention to the series of portraits Nos. 107 to 112 by Mr. Netherville Briggs Had there been a prize to award for the best portrait only (irrespective of landscapes) open to all comers, we should have awarded it to one of this set, probably to No. 108.

The photographs exhibited by Colonel C. P. Keyes of Murdan; Messrs. Nicholas and Curths of Madras; Mr. Kirby of Dhurmsala; and Mr. R. Phillips of Darjeeling; and the photo-zincographs, by Lieutenant Waterhouse of the Surveyor-General's Department, are all deserving of honourable mention.

In accordance with rule IX. we have selected two pictures by Mr. S. Bourne, No. 199 and 605, from the prize photographs, for distribution amongst the members of the Society.

We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants, (Sd.) JAMES C. GASTRELL, Colonel, H. H. LOCKE, and J. ROWE.

ONE of the French papers gives the following account of the origin of the expression "To make a complete fiasco." A German one day seeing a glassblower at his occupation, thought nothing could be easier than glassblowing, and that he could soon do it as well as the other. He accordingly commenced operations by blowing vigorously, but could only produce a sort of pear-shaped balloon or little flask (fiasco). The second attempt had a similar result, and so on until fiasco after fiasco had been made. Hence arose the expression which we not unfrequently have occasion to use when describing the results of private and public undertakings.

THE wine trade of Australia seems to be rising into importance. One of the chief seats of the industry is at Albury in Goulburn county, on the confines of New South Wales and Victoria, where the prospects already in the trade are sufficiently numerous to found a "Vine-growers' Association." We have ourselves tasted wine grown on the Clarendon vineyard (situated, we think, in South Australia) quite equal to the finest second growths of rhine wine, i. e., to those which are sold in this country as first-growths under the grand names of Rudesheimer, Marcobrunner, Hochheimer and Johannisberger. Th ored South Wales wine was of higher class still—something like fine Burgundy, something also like some of the best sorts of Hungarian wine.—*Pioneer*.

CIVIL SALARIES.

(Pioneer.)

THE policy of Government with respect to the Civil Service has been unmistakeably pronounced to be reduction of its emoluments. The late order reducing acting allowances must be regarded as the declared opinion of Government that the Service is too highly paid, and the circumstances under which the reduction has been made are an *a fortiori* confirmation of this view. There may be measures in contemplation which will compensate those who would suffer by a change so sudden, though rumours are rife that a still severer blow is to be dealt. But whatever modifications of the policy are intended, its principle will still be reduction of pay, and as the promulgation of the policy was too sudden to admit of its being discussed, it must be submitted to tardy criticism now.

The value of service must be measured by the importance of the work to be performed. The more important the work the greater will be the qualifications required, and the price paid must be in proportion to the quality of the labour employed. For the performance of the duties of the Civil Service a certain class of ability, represented by a certain price, has hitherto been procured, and the reduction of salaries is tantamount to a declaration, either that labourers of equal calibre can be had for a lower price, or that the work to be performed is not of sufficient importance to warrant the employment of so high a lass of labour.

It would, of course, be absurd to suppose that the quality of those who may hereafter join the Service will not be affected by a grave change for the worse in its status. The first rumour that reaches England will, no doubt, have a most marked effect, and the deterioration will be far more than commensurate with the amount of the reduction effected. We must therefore, if we accept the first hypothesis, look elsewhere than in England for recruits for the Service, and India is clearly the only source available. The most prominent characteristics of the men secured by the present system is the receptive talent which they possess, by which they can master the languages and customs of the people and also details of law and administration with great facility, and in a very short time. Now the native of India has the knowledge of the language and customs of his country ready at hand, and will work for smaller pay than a European. But the arguments against entrusting responsible duties to natives, though difficult to be realized by those unacquainted with the country, are insuperable, and admitted by all who have had experience in Indian administration. Natives can be employed with advantage only in the locality to which they belong. A newly imported Bengalee would be much less at home in a district in the North-West Provinces than a newly imported Englishman; the former would never acquire the influence, and seldom the knowledge necessary for the performance of his duties. It is only men of local influence who could be employed with any prospect of success, and such men, even if their character were stainless, would never be trusted by the people. However much a native judge, in his judicial capacity, may be superior to the influences of class, caste, and religion, his native brethren will never give him credit for being so. No poor man will sue a richer with any confidence of success in a Court presided over by a native official, and it is difficult to conceive how the latter could perform his duties in cases where Europeans are concerned. Every district officer, when visiting outlying sub-divisions of the district, is beset by petitioners, principally poor people who could never think of entrusting their cause to the honorary magistrate or the tehseldar, and whose distance from a European tribunal has proved to them a practical denial of justice.

Assuming then that England is still to be the source from which the Service is to be recruited, is it really the case that the work can be done sufficiently well by inferior men, or, in other words, is the work not important enough to warrant its being so highly paid as it is? The land revenue forms at present more than two-fifths of the total revenue of the State, and economic authorities are of opinion that it will increase in a proportion far greater than the other sources of national income. A slight increase of assessment in a single district produces more than the income-tax of a whole province, and the material prosperity of the country may be said to depend, in a great measure, on the skill and integrity with which the responsible duties connected with the land revenue are performed. Without adverting to other highly important functions which collectors have to perform, and to the fact that the highest offices in the local and imperial administration are filled from their body, it will be sufficiently apparent that the policy of employing inferior men is one, the expediency of which at least admits of discussion. With regard to magistrates it may be said that they are too highly paid, and that men could be obtained who would perform the judicial duties of the magistrate of the district on smaller pay. True, but as well might it be said that because colonels are often better soldiers than generals, the latter are superfluous. The pay of the magistrate of a district is the reward of what has been called "years of impecunious drudgery." It must be remembered that the mass of the judicial work of the country is performed by officers on salaries of about £500 a year, and the average pay of stipendiary magistrates at home is much more than this. Nor must it be left out of consideration that the magistrate of a district exercises functions of Government over a tract of country equal in extent and population to many petty kingdoms in Europe, and that he is looked up to by natives and Europeans as the representative of the Crown, and his salary should to some extent correspond with his official and social influence. If a commission of unprejudiced persons were to consult upon the remuneration of the Civil Service, and were even to decide that the salaries of magistrates of districts should be reduced, it is more than probable that their proceedings would result in a proportionate augmentation of the salaries of those officers, who perform the same class of judicial work on one-fifth of the pay, and the result would be a considerable increase to the charges of the State under the head of Law and Justice. If a stipulation were made that assistant magistrates on being invested with full powers should receive the pay of joint magistrates, a corresponding reduction might fairly be made in the pay of magistrates; but such a reduction ought not to affect those who have borne the burden and heat of the day on smaller incomes. The junior civilians of the North-West Provinces and the Punjab would no doubt welcome a fair scheme of re-organization, as their own grievances might then receive a satisfactory solution. The question of officiating allowances might at the same time be settled on a basis, affording mutual satisfaction to the public and

THE ARMY CONTROL WARRANT.

The following is a condensed analysis of this important warrant, which is dated November 12, 1869, and has just been published in an army circular of the 13th instant :

The preamble states that it is expedient to consolidate the various departments now dealing with the supply and transport services of the army, in order to introduce "a more effectual control over military expenditure." The first paragraph states that the control departments "shall be superintended and directed by the Controller-in-chief appointed under our Royal Warrant of April 25, 1868," which, we believe, has not been made public, "acting under the orders of our Secretary of State for War." Secs. 2 and 3 establish two sub-departments—the supply and transport, to include the Army Service Corps, and the pay sub-department. Secs. 4 to 7 detail the duties of these :—

"Sec. 4. The duties of the supply and transport sub-department shall be to receive, hold, issue, and account for, under the orders of the administrative officers of the control department in each command, all stores (including clothing) and provisions for the service of our army, and to superintend and direct, under the aforesaid officers, the land and inland water transport of our army."

"Sec. 6. The duties of the pay sub-department shall be to receive, disburse, and account for, under the authority and direction of the administrative officers of the control department in each command, on behalf of our Secretary of State for War, moneys receivable and payable on account of army services."

Sec. 8 gives to all officers of the department commissions from the Sovereign, and secs. 9 and 10 lay down their ranks and relative military ranks. These are : "Controller with an army in the field special ; otherwise, as major-general ; deputy controller as colonel ; assistant-controller as lieutenant-colonel ; and such relative rank shall regulate their quarters and military allowances, including pensions for wounds and pensions and allowances to their wives and families." By sec. 12 the department is to be formed from the existing departments (Commissariat, purveyors, and military stores), the War Office, and officers of the army generally not under the rank of captain ; and sec. 13 states that "after the first formation" control officers are to be selected "from commissaries in the supply and transport sub-department, and from combatant officers in our army," thus excluding the pay sub-department and all other sources. Secs. 14 to 17 detail the conditions under which combatant officers can join the department. One condition is that all must have passed through the Staff College. Secs. 18 and 19 regulate promotion and service in the department, and by sec. 20 retirement from it will be compulsory at the age of sixty, while under sec. 29 thirty years' service, with six months' notice, will give "an unqualified right to retire." Sec. 23 fixes the pay of the department as follows :—Controller, £1,095 a year ; deputy-controller, £730 to £803 ; assistant-controller, £438 to £529 5s. ; but these rates do not include the "quarters and military allowances" (furniture, fire and candles, forage, servants, &c.) given by sec. 10 ; and by sec. 24 "charge pay" is further granted when "with an army in the field."

Secs. 26 to 28 fix the half and "retired" pay, viz. :—Controller, £547 10s. to £730 yearly ; deputy-controller, £383 5s. to £602 5s. ; assistant-controller, £246 7s. 6d. to £365. The higher rates in each case come into force after thirty years' service. Other articles fix the following ranks and relative ranks for the sub-departments :—Commissary or paymaster as major ; deputy-commissary or deputy-paymaster as captain ; assistant-commissary or assistant paymaster as lieutenant. These relative ranks regulate quarters and allowances (except forage) and pensions for wounds and families. By secs. 32 and 53, appointments in the sub-departments are to be "conferred upon such officers or others as may be recommended to us by our Secretary of State for War." Officers of the supply and transport department are (except on the first formation) "to be subject to such educational examination" as the Secretary for War may determine (sec. 33), and in the pay department "subalterns and persons not holding appointments in the War Office or the army departments" are to be similarly examined before appointment (sec. 54) ; officers of the artillery appointed to the sub-departments "shall have passed through a course of instruction in the manufacturing departments" (sec. 35) ; and other paragraphs lay down various conditions for the appointment of officers of all arms, and the rules for service and for retirement, which is compulsory in the supply department at fifty-five, and in the pay department at sixty, and the military allowances before mentioned, and of "charge pay" and "extra duty pay" which are granted by secs. 42 and 60 at rates varying from £18 5s. to £91 5s. a year. We are glad to print the two following paragraphs :—

"Sec. 37. Non-commissioned officers of our army, under thirty years of age, who are distinguished for zeal, ability, and good conduct, shall be eligible for appointment to the sub-departments. They will be required to pass such educational examination as may be approved by our Secretary of State for War.

"Sec. 47. Officers appointed from the ranks under sec. 37 shall be allowed £100 in aid of their outfit as commissioned officers."

Sec. 44 gives horses from the ranks, and forage and horse appointments from the public stores, to "officers serving with the transport branch of the Army Service Corps." When not so serving, forage is only to be given "when the nature of the duties to be performed requires them to be mounted, and they shall then be required to provide their own horses." Sec. 46 grants "contingent allowance" at the rate of £9 2s. 6d. a year for every twenty-five men to "officers commanding companies and detachments of the Army Service Corps." The rates of half and retired pay in the sub-departments are (secs. 48 to 61)—Commissary, £182 10s. to £304 3s. 4d. ; deputy-commissary, £127 15s. to £212 18s. 4d. ; assistant-commissary, £82 2s. 6d. to £139 18s. 4d. ; paymaster, £228 2s. 6d. to £365 ; deputy-paymaster, £105 11s. 3d. to £255 10s. ; assistant-paymaster, £95 16s. 3d to £164 5s. The higher rates in each case are granted after thirty years' service.

Secs. 63 to 81 contain rules for a special commissariat service for the deadly West Coast of Africa, the pay and allowance of which range from £264 12s. 6d. to £666 2s. 6d. yearly. The following paragraphs refer to service and retirement :—

"Sec. 70. The tour of service on the coast shall be for a continuous period of eighteen months, after which officers shall be allowed six months' leave of absence on full pay, with a free passage to and from England.

"Sec. 71. The eighteen months' coast service and six months' leave shall be allowed to reckon as three years' service towards retirement.

"Sec. 80. Officers who, according to the computation fixed by sec. 71, shall have completed twenty-one years' service (or seven tours, equal to ten years on the actual service on the coast), shall be allowed to retire upon half pay, and on the completion of thirty years' service (or ten tours equal to fifteen years' actual service on the coast) upon retired pay."

The half pay and retired pay of this special commissariat service vary from £104 18s. 9d. to £304 3s. 4d. annually.

The warrant for the Army Control Department also cancels former contrary warrants, "provided always that such officers of the departments of our army as shall prefer to continue to receive the emoluments" granted by those cancelled warrants "shall be permitted to retain the privileges thereby granted by such warrants until they be promoted in the Control Department."

As soon as the necessary arrangements are completed, the appointments to the new department will be gazetted. Officers now serving in the Military Train will be permitted to volunteer for service in the transport branch of the Control Department. Those are who accepted will have to undergo a year's probation, and those who are not will retire on half-pay with a step of rank. Officers who have been employed upon analogous duties in the existing departments, and gentlemen serving in the War Office and Horse Guards, are invited by the army circular to volunteer for the pay sub-department.

Such are the main provisions of this very important warrant. The sixth paragraph, as we have reprinted it, seems to the ordinary reader to give to the members of the military Control Department a complete command of the military purse ; the rate of pay for a controller, which is now fixed at £1,095 a year, was originally proposed to the Treasury at £1,825 and afterwards at £1,200 ; and the retiring allowance given to officers of that rank will probably lead before long to the demand, if not to the grant, of an equally high allowance to officers of corresponding service in other branches of the army. The establishment of a special department for service on the West Coast of Africa only will no doubt make the duties of the rest of the Control department more pleasant than they would be otherwise.

This new service is in every way an important one. For the first time in the history of our army, Command and Administration will be represented, wherever any portion of that army is, by two officers whose duty it will be in peace and war to act side by side—the General and the Controller. They will to all intents have equal powers and equal "military rank." At home stations they will both be practically lost in the population, but in the colonies and dependencies the difference will make itself very evident. The general will now be reminded at every opportunity that he is "subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for War" by the controller. But who is to control the controller ? This is a pertinent question, and we may well look for some information to the service which has been the model for the Control Department, and which has now been upwards of fifty years in existence, the Intendance Militaire of France. Several of the faults of the Intendance have been avoided by the framers of the Control Department, but there are two radical imperfections which have unfortunately been adopted, the "military rank" given to its members, and the mode of filling up vacancies occurring in its ranks after its first formation from among officers in the army alone. Those have been the principal causes of the failure of the French service, and we should have thought that they were sufficiently notorious. The conflict of authority that arises out of the military rank of the French control officers will probably to a great extent be avoided by English good sense in our case, and we shall never, on a sober station, see a controller condemn a surgeon of lower "relative" rank to fifteen days' arrest, as was done at Milan in 1859. But the system of recruiting the Intendance Militaire from the army itself alone which was adopted for the purpose of reconciling the army to the department, has led to such discredit to the French administrative service as to make its adoption in England a marvel. We know that the classes that give officers to ours and to the French army are widely dissimilar, but this fact only lends additional point to the objections against drawing administrative business men from among our officers. A soldier is not a commissary any more than a sword is a butter-knife, and this phrase is not a whit too homely to illustrate the meaning. The small vexatious details to which every subordinate man of business must descend ; the knowledge of qualities, quantities, and prices ; the desk-work, the merchant, till care and caution required for provisioning, housing, and transporting an army, are far from suited to the present character and habits of English officers.

The greater part of the present members of the Intendance were formerly students in the Polytechnic or staff schools, then officers of special branches ; that is to say, the best officers were generally chosen for a service that, so to speak, has to go to market. The result is not surprising. Four days after he entered Italy in 1859, the Emperor wrote to the Intendant-General giving him his plan of operations. He told him that "in great European wars, armies should live on the resources of the country in which they are ; obtained in a friendly district by requisitions carrying cash payment, and in an enemy's by capture without payment. But this, the sole efficacious system, demands much intelligence and activity. It is naturally easier to write to the Minister of War, 'Send me so many million rations,' than by a thousand expedients to provide them on the spot." But these instructions were not followed, and the failure of the Intendance in Italy has become notorious. In 1865 the Emperor wrote to Marshal MacMahon :—"In our expedition to the East, in Italy, in Mexico, the first thought of the Intendance has been to take everything from France at great cost and store it up in the ports. This system has much increased the expenses of the war." But the circumstances of the Italian campaign may be examined further in this respect. The war was carried on at some hours' distance from the French frontiers, in a friendly country, with the command of a network of railways, in the neighbourhood of large towns, in Lombardy, the barn of Italy, which Napoleon I., in a celebrated proclamation, called the most fertile plains in the world, and announced to his army as a promised land. Still the troops were often reduced, after forced marches and successful engagements, to biscuit, polenta, and damaged bread, and were deprived of wine—an absolute necessary to the French soldier—during almost the whole of the campaign. "The men," says one official report, "have been too long without bread, notably from July 2 to August 10. They were so disgusted with the biscuit that they threw it away, and the Italians came and removed it in wheelbarrows." Another report says :—"In consequence of the inexperience or numerous preoccupations of the Intendance, nearly 800 of the wounded at Montebello were fed for four days by private charity." Ovens had been established at Genoa and Alexandria capable of supplying 80,000 rations a day, but the troops only passed through those towns, the seat of war was in Lombardy,. Every day, therefore, it was necessary to send the provisions long distances, and the bread, which was made in haste, wetted by the rains, delayed by the blocking of the trains and roads, often arrived mouldy, or only on the day after the march of the troops. It would have been preferable, in all the towns of this friendly country, to have, in accordance with the Emperor's programme, applied to the civilian bakers, who could for many days have doubled their usual provision, and supplied rations to the troops as they passed. Flour and rice had been brought from France to Genoa, as if Piedmont and Lombardy could not afford sufficient for the armies of all Europe. So with coffee and sugar, and the town was encumbered with forage and provisions of all sorts, which, for want of the means of transport, were unconsumable until the war was over, when divisions of the army of occupation were directed on the town. One portion of the service was done with a regularity which, it is said, every one could confirm—the distribution of meat, but this had been left to a civilian contractor, who intelligently availed himself every where of the local resources.

These are a few of our practical reasons for warning the administrators to the Control Department at its outset against the inherent faults of the corresponding purely military department of France.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

NISI PRIUS COURT.—Dec. 16.

(Before Mr. Justice Willes and Special Juries.)

IMPORTANT COTTON CASE.—THE TRADE-MARK QUESTION.

Sutton *v.* Swallow and another.—Mr. Manisty, Q.C., and Mr. Mellor were for the plaintiff. Mr. Samuel Sutton, Mr. Holker, Q.C., and Mr. Gully for the defendants, Messrs. Swallow and Son.—The declaration stated that the plaintiff agreed to sell to the defendants cotton, to arrive, according to the rules of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association ; that a dispute arose between the parties ; that the contract was referred to arbitration, both sides nominating an arbitrator ; that the decision was in favour of the plaintiff, and that the defendants afterwards appealed to the committee of the Cotton Brokers' Association, who confirmed the arbitrators' decision. Among the pleas was one to the effect that the plaintiff was never ready to deliver the cotton under the contract. The plaintiff had sustained a loss of £314 9s. 4d. upon the transaction, and he now sought to recover that amount. The contract was entered into on the 18th August last, the cotton to be supplied being 100 bales of new Oomrawuttee, the price to be paid being 10 15-16d per lb., and was to arrive ex Rothsey. When the agreement was entered into between the parties, both of whom are cotton dealers, Liverpool, it was stated that the cotton was marked with the word "Number" in a triangle, but when the vessel arrived on the 9th of September it was found that in place of the word "number" was the word "Gaddam" in the centre of the triangle, and the figures 335 below it. The defendants objected to receive the cotton, alleging that it was of a different quality to that they stipulated for ; but upon referring the question to arbitration it was, as already stated, settled in the plaintiff's favour. The cotton was sold by the plaintiff in Nov. at 9¼d per lb. hence the loss that he had sustained. Before the case was gone into, Mr. Holker thought it desirable he should tell his lordship what his defence was : that the plaintiff had not performed his portion of the contract, inasmuch as he had not delivered to the defendants the cotton he sold. According to the second condition of the contract, the number of the cotton was to be declined according to the shipments. What the defendants said was that when the contract was entered into the plaintiff had no cotton on board the Rothsey ; that he had therefore made a contract with the view of "bearing" the market. He had, in fact, no such cotton as the defendants agreed for.—His Lordship said it would be a good answer to the case, in Lord Tenterden's time, that a person must have cotton before making a contract for it ; but it did not do in these days.—Mr. Holker referred his lordship to the case of Johnson *v.* M'Donnell, and said the same point arose in this—namely, that the vessel did not bring the specified cargo. —His Lordship : Do you say that the cotton ought to arrive in bales marked with a triangle, as stated ?—Mr. Holker : Yes.—His Lordship : I should have thought, *prima facie*, that the meaning of this contract was—much as we are not sure what number it will come with, it will be marked with a triangle, and then we will add the number when it comes.—Mr. Holker : The number is the trade mark. They contemplated a sale of cotton, according to the contract, which had no existence at the time.—Mr. Manisty drew attention to the fact that there was a stipulation in the contract that no slight variation in the marks were to vitiate it.—His Lordship : If the marks had been off the cotton when it arrived, then there might have been a difficulty in saying that the cotton answered to the contract, but it would be a difficulty of proof.—Mr. Holker : I will assume that when the bargain was made there was cotton in this vessel with this mark —, His Lordship : Is "number" an ordinary designation of cotton ?—Mr. Holker : It was stated to be a trade mark.—His Lordship : Then that is material.—Mr. Holker then proceeded to read a letter written on the 2nd Oct. on behalf of the defendants, asking Mr. Fletcher Rogers to act for them as arbitrator in the case, the plaintiff's arbitrator being Mr. Musgrove. In that letter they asked whether they were compelled to accept the cotton for that named in the contract, and stated that Rothsey sailed on the 6th May ; that the time for declaring her cargo would be 18th June ; that the cotton was purchased two months afterwards ; and that there was sufficient time for the seller to declare any variation of mark. The defendants did not consider that the variation made was a slight one ; and they contended that the clause in the contract which Mr. Manisty had referred to was intended to cover any slight error, and not an entire substitution like that. The alteration was made after the cotton had been landed, the seller not having been in possession of it at the time the contract was made. Mr. Holker said the arbitrators had not decided the question referred to them, namely, whether there had been a fulfilment of the contract ; what they said was that the contract should stand. With respect to the damages ; should any be given, he had to say on behalf of his clients that the cotton ought to have been sold by the plaintiff within a short time after the 6th October.—His Lordship : That is not so, because, assuming Mr. Manisty is right, you ought to have taken the cotton, and it would not be a question of selling by a day, but a question of reasonable time, and the jury would be sure to find against you. With respect to this point of law all I can say as a lawyer is that I am in that state of mind which in theology is called "invincible ignorance." If I were asked to say whether a man selling cotton to arrive, when probably the parties do not know the precise mark, means that there should be the letters "number" on it, I do not think I should say anything of the day. I think it means that there shall be cotton with a triangle, the number to be inserted when the parties know what it is. Can you persuade the jury that, in point of fact, there is any difference between the two sorts of cotton ? Do you think it a hopeful point, gentlemen ?—The Foreman : no, not at all. We quite agree that the cotton was properly sold.—His Lordship : The question is whether the cotton he tendered, assuming he was the owner of any, was in accordance with the cotton he contracted to deliver ; and it has been held by competent judges, and the jury are of the same opinion, that, in point of fact, the construction would be the true one of the word "number," which I should, without the light of the facts put upon it, merely by what I know of English grammar.—Mr. Holker : I hope you will reserve this point.—His Lordship : No, I will not, indeed.—Mr. Holker : For this reason—if the market has gone up, the vendor——His Lordship : I should be very much to blame if I reserved a question upon which I had no doubt, upon which the trade had no doubt, and upon which the jury had no doubt.—Mr. Holker : As to the damages ?—His Lordship : What do you say they ought to be ?—Mr. Holker : It ought to be the difference between the contract price and the price in the market on the day on which they ought to be sold.—His Lordship : No ; the buyer refuses ; it is not like the case of a seller refusing to deliver, in which case the buyer must buy at the day and take the difference of the price as the damages. This is the case of a buyer refusing to accept. The seller, hoping the buyer will fulfil the contract, keeps it for a time, and then he finds the cotton on his hands. He has a long process to go through, and it is not at all a case of buying in a day.—Mr. Holker : We have arranged—Mr. Manisty : For £300.—His Lordship : I must say they are very generous sellers, and you, gentlemen of the jury, will find a verdict for the plaintiff.—The jury found accordingly.

The *Times* says that the success of the Suez Canal will prodigily bring about a solution of the question of the practicability of a ship canal to unite the Atlantic and Pacific A canal by the Nicaragua route would cost, it is said, twenty millions sterling.

EX-PRESIDENTS.

The death of John Tyler and of Franklin Pierce leaves Mr. Millard Fillmore and Mr. Andrew Johnson as the only surviving ex-Presidents. Both of these eminent personages struggled up from poverty and obscurity. The following records show a curious parallelism in their early life :—

"Greenville, Tennessee, Nov. 7, 1818.

"This is to certify that it is my desire that my son Andrew Johnson is bound an apprentice to James J. Selby to learn the Taylor's trade, and that he is to serve him faithfully until he is 21 years old. Andrew Johnson was born in the year 1808, December 29.

Mary Daughtry, by Turner Daughtry."

"Sempronius (N. Y.), June 26, 1820.

"Dear Sir,—Feeling disposed to relinquish my study, I feel anxious to pursue my occupation again. Therefore, I shall take the liberty to inquire of you if you have any journeyman engaged to dress cloth ; and if you have not, I should like to hire out to you, and would work cheap as I could possibly afford it. Please to direct a letter to me at Mentville the first opportunity, and let me know the result of your opinion of my request. Please accept my unfeigned respects, and present them to your amiable lady, and permit me to subscribe myself, your unworthy friend,

W. Fillmore."

"Z. Cheney.

Mr. Johnson has often referred with some pride to his humble origin, and there may still be seen over a door in Greenville the sign, "A. Johnson, Tailor." When he was Governor of Tennessee he made with his own hand a suit of clothes, and sent them to Mr. Moorhead, Governor of the neighbouring State of Kentucky. Governor Moorhead, who had originally been a blacksmith, as a return gift presented a shovel and tongs made by his own hand. The only other presidents who began life as working men were Abraham Lincoln, who served on an Ohio flat boat, and was afterwards a rail-splitter, and the present President who was a tanner. It will be remembered that both of the surviving ex-Presidents were originally elected—as vice-Presidents.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PEERS AND POLICEMEN.

Lord Albert Pelham Clinton has discovered a new way of outrunning the constable. He has just earned £50 for his creditors by walking ten miles in two hours at Hackney Wick, in the presence of "a select circle of friends." He had, we learn from a fashionable contemporary, "no pretensions to style, his feet coming down flat and heavily at every stride," but he walked the distance within three minutes of the prescribed time. "Loud cheers greeted the pedestrian at the termination of the feat, which was accomplished solely by great gameness." His lordship certainly deserves every encouragement in his ambition to be considered fast in a different sense from that in which the adjective has hitherto been applied to his career. By his earnings as a pedestrian he may in time pay off his debts, and if matches fail, Lord Hartington might "stand by his order" and find employment for him as a postman. Lord Albert's "gameness" is clearly preferable to that of Lord William Beresford, of the 9th Lancers, who has been fined £5 for creating a disturbance at midnight in a beer-shop in Rochampton-lane and assaulting the police.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A RUSSIAN EXPEDITION TO THE CASPIAN.

The *Moscow Gazette* of the 26th of November (8th of December) gives an interesting account of the expedition which has been sent by the Russian Government to the Caspian Sea. The expedition, it says, consists of 1,500 men and six horses, and has embarked at Petrovsk, on board four screw steamers, the Arminian, the Tamara, the Volga, and the Turcoman, with provisions, forage, fur tents, and other articles required for camping in the desert, including the Norton apparatus for sinking wells. This flotilla is to proceed to the Bay of Krasnovodsk. The expedition is under the command of M. Stoletoff, who is conversant with most of the Asiatic languages, and has travelled a great deal in Turkistan. "The Bay of Krasnovodsk," adds the *Gazette*, "is the upper portion of the Gulf of Balkan, into which the river Amou Darya (Black River, the Oxus of the ancients) formerly discharged itself. This river has since, according to tradition, changed its course in consequence of an earthquake, and now falls into the Sea of Aral. The bay of Krasnovodsk is rather deep, the bottom is of firm sand, with a sufficient anchorage for large ships. It is surrounded by mountains, and in some parts by rocks. Several wells of sweet water and Fiord and Boofs exist. Vermin of every description excluded, and the highest sanitary status attained.

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OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

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Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy, remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Inelegant Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c. &c. Public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

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No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

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LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
1280	Louisa Fletcher, Lucken	Aug. 11
1172	Thomas, Green—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 21
321	Tantivey, Pickstone	Aug. 30
966	Tanjore, McNabb—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 1
1177	Napier, Tait—Owen & Okell	Sept. 4
1435	British Sceptre, Pendall—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 8
980	Zelaida, Thompson	Sept. 8
1594	Euxine, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 8
1244	John C. Potter, McClure	Sept. 8
1291	Canute, Quinn—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 8
772	Romulus, Needham—Volkart Brothers	Sept. 8
721	Mars, Richvering	Sept. 10
1237	Macedon, Withycombe—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 10
776	Elizabeth Ostle, Glaister—Copeland & Co.	Sept. 10
1324	Juvenis, Holmes—Lawrence & Co.	Sept. 13
1245	Eastern Light, McFee	Sept. 12
1127	Mic Mac, Robinson—John Farrar & Co.	Sept. 14
1249	G. R. Mc Kean, Kain	Sept. 15
425	Iron Duke, Cosens—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 15
1251	City of Richmond, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 20
1117	Helen Scott, Gribble—Coupland & Co	Sept. 20
1295	Ellinor Fairbairn—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Sept. 22
1299	Hannah Lay, Dawson—R. Scovell & Co.	Sept. 30
607	Mars, Richtering	Sept. 24
1245	Eastern Light, McFee.	Sept. 27
904	Frederick Armstrong.	Sept. 27
1250	Tiber, Garrett—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 27
1103	Romulus, Needham—Volkart Brothers.	Sept. 30
861	Ambrose, Carnell—John Farrar & Co.	Sept. 30
733	Oriental, Wyatt—Pelly & Co.	Oct. 2
1090	T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Owen and Okell.	Oct. 2
148	White Jacket, Johnson—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 2
1764	Eleuthera, Brown	Oct. 2
772	J. P. Smith, Hutchinson—G. F. Pica & Co.	Oct. 2
911	Marietta, M. Medanich.	Oct. 4
1193	Thunderbolt, Goldsworthy—Coupland & Co.	Oct. 5
1215	Brimstone, Shields—John Farrar & Co.	Oct. 5
119	Marathon, Digwell—Ritchie Steuart, & Co.	Oct. 6
996	Braunstone, Owen—Pelly & Co.	Oct. 6
1225	Western Belle, Montgomery— awrence & Co.	Oct. 7
12 6	British Consul—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 11
1045	Mary Queen, Ross—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 13
1458	Royal George, Hogg—Owen Okell	Oct. 15
1786	Yokohama, Blinet	Oct. 15
1903	Fleur de Lis, Thoump-on—Remington & Co.	Oct. 18
1198	Amaranth, Owen—John Farrar & Co.	Oct. 20
1283	British Flag, Mills—J. Campbell & Co.	Oct. 20
292	Prince Oscar, Long	Oct. 20
348	Theresa, Brown—Rennie Scovell & Co.	Oct. 20
127	Canute, Bliss—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Oct. 20
1492	Glenlyon, McIntyre—R. Scovell & Co.	Oct. 21
1232	Tim Whiffler, Cottier—M. Nusserwanjee	Oct. 21
103	Eastern Belle Craig.	Oct. 20
1296	Aurora, Talbott.	Oct. 23
1049	Pontiac, Finlay	Oct. 24
1288	Annot Lyle, Pelley.	Oct. 22
1360	Mornington, Roberts—Owen & Okell	Oct. 25
1093	Medley, Crocker	Oct. 30
1365	Asbgrove, Fullerton—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Nov. 1
1435	Iron Duke, Parry	Nov. 1
1299	Jane Law, Black	Nov. 1
1301	Castiglione, Cooper	Nov. 1
1759	Persia, Hudson—Blackwell & Co.	Nov. 1
1199	Kynon, Jenkins—J. P. Corafforth & Co.	Nov. 11
1249	Arundel, Crocker	Nov 13
1245	Cashmere, Tobin	Nov 12
1110	Soldiewig Bride, Hansen	Nov 16
	May Queen, Ross—M. Nusserwanjee	Nov. 17
1184	Ophelia, Strickland	Nov. 17
1184	Oberon, Towill	Nov. 18
1878	St. Fillans, Neilson	Nov. 18
1376	Bechercass Ambaldass, McInnes	Nov. 20
1365	Sapphire, Lievers	Nov 22
1574	Lancashire Witch, Pheare	Nov. 22
1502	Royal Family, Cowing	Nov. 22
766	Golden Eagle, Muir	Nov 12
1417	Oriflamme, Dougall—E. Bates & Co.	Nov. 23
1406	Sanderson, Humphreys	Nov. 25
1171	Thomas Seddon, McIntosh	Nov. 25
1393	Flying Venus, Gowley—E. Bate & Co.	Nov. 27
679	Lauretta, McPherson	Nov. 30
	Rothesay, Main	Nov. 30
1205	Brato, Jones	Dec. 2
1234	Quorn, Bird	Dec 3
1161	Sir Charles Napier, Mosey—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 3
711	Polyxena, Slack—Owen & Okell	Dec. 7
1512	Arigona, Llewellyn	Dec. 9
	FROM LONDON.	
1026	Napoleon, Gillespie—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 21
1197	Euterpe, Cosens—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 20
1188	Scimitar, Potts—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.	Sept. 1
512	Marinus, Angeline	Sept. 1
1207	Coromander, Baker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 3
1033	Sam Mendel, Murdock—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 29
	Llaverdon, Nawries	Sept. 14
1174	Leaping Water—Bell, Ventz and Lucius	Sept. 25
975	John Pemperley, Tucker—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 21
1700	Briley, Garrett—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 27
660	Coromandel, Dow	Oct. 6
1196	Michael Scott, Llewellyn—R. Steuart & Co.	Oct. 5
945	Camperdown, Franklin	Oct. 6
678	Lady Macdonald, Kennedy—Stenhouse & Co.	Oct. 9
847	Talbot, Oughten	Oct. 19
1477	Galatea, Wherland—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 16
983	Kate Winfred, Starkey	Oct. 2
748	Art Union, Madren	Nov. 3
696	Dragon, McLennon	Nov. 2
896	Chilkerton (s), Edington—R. Stewart & Co.	Nov. 2
22040	Great Eastern (s), Halpen—R. Stuart & Co.	Nov. 6
1086	River Kelvin, Rice	Nov. 7
1091	Proserpine, Braggar	Nov. 8
1042	Earl Russell, Poe—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.	Nov. 19
701	Monarch Day	Nov. 23
416	Haddon Hall, Smith	Nov. 27
1293	Hilhare-, Bisset—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 28
1274	Kunwar, Manchan	Nov. 30
950	Octavia	Oct 15
599	Hurgovan, Van Brabant— Bell Ventz & Lucius	Nov. 28
	FROM SINGAPORE.	
461	Pehlwan, Boyd	Oct. 11
159	Vision, Cumming	Oct. 21
1142	Lord Clyde	Dec. 12
	Summercloud	Dec. 16
	Alexandrine	Dec. 19
	FROM MAURITIUS.	
836	Waterloo	Dec. 11
816	Ismael	Dec. 15
	FROM BOSTON	
962	Timour, Spooner—Tu lor & Co.	Aug. 10
	FROM BORDEAUX.	
	Amanda, Pettit	Sep. 21
	Atlantic, Grimaud	Oct. 4
	FROM COLOMBO.	
	Covenanter, Stephen.	Nov. 3
	FROM HARTLEPOOL.	
	Inverness, Donkin	Nov. 5
	FROM HONGKONG.	
903	Evening Star, Bayley	Nov. 28
	FROM RANGOON.	
	Hippogriffe	Nov. 2

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